

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 1.

LOOKING INTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

The government meat inspection service is interested in the matter of municipal slaughterhouses or public abattoirs, and has instructed its inspectors throughout the country to gather all information available concerning these plants wherever they may be tried, including character of construction, capacity, method of management, etc.

BUTCHERS OBJECT TO ABATTOIR.

The plan for a modern, sanitary abattoir at Little Rock, Ark., which all local butchers doing their own killing may patronize, has been objected to by a number of Little Rock butchers. They are afraid it would create a monopoly, since it would be operated by private parties, and under city regulations all butchers who do not have proper sanitary killing facilities would have to slaughter there. These butchers believe they should be left to do their killing as at present. The city will in any case institute a strict meat inspection system for the protection of consumers.

CANNOT KILL IN COOLERS.

Branch houses of big packing concerns in St. Louis will not be permitted hereafter to kill small stock in the basements of their establishments, as has been the custom in caring for local trade. Small butchers with no sanitary equipment have been prevented from killing within the city limits, and these men have now made complaints which will prevent any killing except at regular killing plants. The health board had permitted the killing in branch house establishments because all sanitary precautions were observed. The new rule will interfere with the trade in city-dressed meats.

LESS AMERICAN BACON IN SWEDEN.

The imports of bacon, lard and meat into Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1909, writes Vice-Consul Wilhelm Hartman, amounted to 1,173,918 pounds, against 4,373,721 pounds in 1908. The imports of bacon fell from 1,490,803 to 141,596 pounds; lard, 2,229,715 to 893,796 pounds; and meat 653,203 to 138,526 pounds. These articles come chiefly from the United States. The cause of the falling off in the receipts of these items was the increased domestic production during recent years of good crops, as well as by reduced purchasing power of the working classes in 1908 and 1909, and by high prices in the United States.

NEW CHICAGO INVESTIGATION.

Both barrels of the Chicago Federal grand jury investigation gun having gone off in the air, the government attorneys were busy this week preparing for a new attempt. After Judge Landis had quashed the indictments against packers last week, and another grand jury had failed to indict any oleomargarine manufacturers for alleged fraud, orders were given for a new grand jury which will have to work during the heat of the midsummer trying to find what its predecessor failed to discover. This grand jury will be formed at once, and it is said that the packers' and oleomargarine investigations will be combined. The government attorneys must find something against somebody, as election day is approaching, and it is necessary to show the people that something is being attempted, if not accomplished.

ANOTHER COLD STORAGE BILL.

Aside from the so-called investigation of cold storage which has been conducted by the United States Senate Committee on Manufactures, the House Committee on the District of Columbia has had a sub-committee of its own investigating food storage conditions in Washington. As a result of this Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, chairman of the sub-committee, introduced a bill in the House last week, to be acted on at the session next winter, which is intended to regulate cold storage in the District.

The bill makes it unlawful to store in a warehouse for more than six months "with a view to the sale of distribution thereof as fresh, any meat, fish, poultry, butter, eggs, game, or other food supplies." A license fee of \$50 a year is imposed on each warehouse. Slaughtering and packing establishments with storage depots are subjected to the same provisions, though these do not extend to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and retail establishments.

The bill provides that the date of entry shall be marked on each case, box, or package in a warehouse, and that the commissioners shall have an inspection of the contents of each warehouse made and a report delivered on the first Monday of each month in order that the six months' limit may be rigidly enforced. Eggs more than ten days old, unless they have been kept in a temperature below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, are not to be accepted by any storage house.

MEETING OF MEAT INSPECTORS.

Government meat inspectors, representing all the States east of the Mississippi River, and comprising the larger part of the meat inspection service of the Bureau of Animal Industry, held their fifth annual meeting at Philadelphia this week. Secretary Wilson, Chief Melvin and other high officials were present.

A number of suggested modifications of rules governing the work of the inspectors will be presented to the Secretary of Agriculture as a result of the meeting. Some of the rules set down by the government are all very well in theory, the inspectors said, but they have proven impractical in many cases. The tagging of carcasses is one of the complex matters which the inspectors hope to have simplified. Another is the rule governing the shipping of cattle from one city to another. It is the general opinion of the chief inspectors, it is said, that most of the regulations are too complex and impracticable and are in need of revision.

The government is said to be aware of the present unsatisfactory status of the regulations, and for this reason importance is attached by Secretary Wilson to the suggestions made by the inspectors.

INSPECTION OF EDIBLE FATS AND OILS.

Hereafter the Government Meat Inspection Service will not examine samples of rendered fats and oils for acidity at the laboratories of the Bureau as a matter of routine, but only when specially requested. Unfavorable conditions of shipment frequently caused the samples forwarded to deteriorate, so that the tests were not fair to the renderers. It was an injustice to condemn fats and oils on the basis of the test made on such samples. The announcement of the Bureau reads:

Inspectors in charge of meat inspection are advised that in the future the meat inspection laboratories will not examine samples of rendered fats and oils for acidity and rancidity as a matter of routine, but will make these examinations only when specifically requested to do so by the inspector who forwards the sample. This action is taken because, owing to various unfavorable conditions of shipment, fats and oils may not reach the laboratory in as good condition as they left the establishment at which the samples were taken. Under these conditions it becomes imperative for meat inspectors to exercise the strictest care in their inspection of fats and oils for wholesomeness.

The question of adulteration of fats and oils will be taken care of by the laboratories as in the past.

SENATE REPORT ON THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

What Majority Investigators Gathered from Their Study

In its last issue The National Provisioner announced the report to the United States Senate by its committee appointed to investigate causes of high prices. This report, announced just before the adjournment of Congress, was a voluminous affair and was hurriedly completed so that it might be put before the country in time for the approaching congressional campaign. The minority of the committee was given permission to draft a dissenting report, which will also presumably be used as political material on the other side.

The report covers a wide field, as already stated, and the conclusions are very general. Two of the latter stand out as most prominent: (1) That the high cost of living is due in part to the disproportionate drift of population away from the farm and to the cities, and (2) that there has been a disproportionate increase in demand due to higher standards of living. In addition, the committee finds that there are a variety of contributory abuses, all of which have had their part in the advance in prices.

Wholesale prices in the United States in 1909 as measured by the prices of the 257 commodities included in the price index number of the United States Bureau of Labor advanced 3 per cent. over 1908 and 14.5 per cent. over 1900. The price in 1909, however, was 2.3 per cent. below the high point reached in 1907. Beginning with September, 1908, wholesale prices increased month by month without a break until March, 1910. In March, 1910, prices were 21.1 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1900 and 18.5 per cent. above the price in March, 1900.

Among the many causes contributing to the advance in prices the committee states the following: Increase cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages; increased demand for farm products and food; shifting of population from food producing to food consuming occupations and localities; immigration to food consuming localities; reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization; increased banking facilities in agricultural localities which enable farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage, which results in steady prices but also tends to advance prices; reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber; cold storage plants, which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage tend to advance prices; increased cost of distribution; industrial combinations; organizations of producers or of dealers; advertising; increased money supply; overcapitalization; higher standard of living.

The report says: The causes of the advance can best be discussed by first indicating the groups of commodities in which the advances have occurred during the period from 1900 to 1909. The general wholesale price level in the United States represented by 257 commodities advanced 14.5 per cent. Farm products advanced 39.8 per cent.; food, etc., advanced 19.7; lumber and building materials advanced 19.6; miscellaneous commodities advanced 14.7; clothes and clothing

advanced 12; fuel and lighting advanced 6.9; house furnishing goods advanced 5.3; metals and implements advanced 3.6; drugs and chemicals declined 2.9.

The per cent. of advance in farm products was twice as great as the advance in any other group of commodities. The second greatest advance was in the food group, and the third greatest in lumber and building material.

A somewhat different grouping of the commodities presents further information relative to the nature of the present advance. The 257 commodities included in the United States Bureau of Labor compilation upon which the above statements are based divide, naturally, into several groups, as follows:

Group.	Number of Commodities.
Products of the farm, crude.....	22
Products of the farm, manufactured.....	45
Products of forests.....	13
Products of mines and wells.....	11
Products of the fisheries.....	4
Products of manufacture.....	134
Products imported.....	17
Products not quoted for the whole period	11

The greatest increase between 1900 and 1909 was in products of the forests, which increased 40.3 per cent. The second greatest increase was in crude products of the farm, 36.1 per cent. The seven groups are arranged in the order of increase in the statement below:

Group.	Per Cent. Above 1900.
Products of the forests.....	40.3
Products of the farm, crude.....	36.1
Products of the farm, manufactured.....	24.2
Products of mines and wells.....	13.5
Products of manufacture.....	5.7
Products of fisheries.....	5.1
Products imported.....	†1.7

*Products imported include such articles as rubber, coffee, raw silk, sugar, etc., being commodities either not grown or produced in only a limited way in the United States.

†Per cent. below 1900.

From the preceding statement it is seen that under both group arrangements the greatest advances have taken place in products of the soil. The demand for the products of the forests has resulted in a rapid consumption of the available supply in the United States. The forests are of slow growth, and the large consumption has taken place without any particular attempt to replace the timber consumed. The only other groups of commodities which show what may be termed extraordinary advances are the crude farm products and the manufactured farm products. The commodities are of domestic production and come either directly from the soil, or are produced by, or manufactured from farm products.

In view of the fact that the increases have been so much greater in products coming either directly or indirectly from the farm than in any other line excepting products of the forest, the conclusion must be reached that the most important cause of the present advance is to be found in a study of farm conditions.

The testimony of practically all witnesses who have been familiar with farm conditions is to the effect that the cost of production of farm products has risen very rapidly during the past ten years. Wages of farm hands have increased on an average about 60 per cent., and the original investment necessary to secure land has practically doubled during that period. The richness of the virgin soil is disappearing, and in many localities the crop average can be maintained only by the use of expensive fertilizers, by rotation of crops or by allowing the ground to lie fallow. The supply of available government land for general farming has been materially reduced and the ranges are being rapidly cut up into homes for settlers.

The cost of producing live stock has mate-

rially increased with the disappearance of the range, which necessitates producing cattle on tame pasture and high-priced land.

Witnesses agree that farming operations were conducted at a loss, or at best with only a very slight margin of profit for several years, and that only during the past two or three years have farmers been able to secure a fair return on their labor and investment. The wealth of the farmers has increased, but largely through increase in the value of their land. This, however, is somewhat in the nature of profit on speculation, and not a profit from crops or live stock produced.

MEAT AND MEAT SUPPLIES IN MAY.

Live stock receipts as reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor during May at seven interior primary markets, 2,667,268 head, show a considerable increase over the abnormally low figures of the preceding month, though falling below the corresponding May, 1909 and 1908, figures of 2,896,767 and 3,232,066 head. Of the total reported 551,072 head were cattle, 100,178 head calves, 1,384,168 head hogs, 611,897 head sheep and 19,958 head horses and mules. The gain over the April figures is due chiefly to the heavier receipts of hogs, which were, however, 19 per cent., and 29 per cent. below the corresponding receipts of 1909 and 1908.

Combined live stock receipts for the first five months of the year, 13,423,976 head, fell 16 per cent. below the corresponding 1909 and 24 per cent. below the 1908 figures. It is notable that, while the receipts of hogs for the first five months of the present year show a decline of 27 per cent., as compared with corresponding 1909 figures, those of cattle vary but slightly; those of sheep show a decline of less than 7 per cent., while the receipts of calves were by far larger than those recorded for the same period in the two preceding years. The total inbound live stock movement at these seven markets, as measured by the number of loaded live stock cars received, was composed of 247,361 cars, which is about 11 and 18 per cent. below the 1909 and 1908 figures.

The shipments of packinghouse products during the month of May from Chicago totaled 161,220,275 pounds, compared with 178,875,044 pounds reported for May of the previous year. The monthly shipments of fresh beef and canned meats show some improvement over the figures of the preceding year, while the principal losses occur under the head of cured meats and pickled beef. The shipments for the five months of the year, 817,133,425 pounds, likewise show a slight decline from the corresponding 1909 total of 833,120,860 pounds. Gains are shown in the shipments of fresh beef, canned meats and hides, while the main losses appear under the head of pickled beef, cured meats and lard.

The stocks of meat on the last of the month at five principal markets, 171,171,215 pounds, while slightly higher than at the end of the two preceding months, show a considerable depletion, as compared with the quantities reported on the same dates in the preceding two years.

Live stock receipts during the month at the four principal Atlantic seaport cities, 600,523 head, were also heavier than during the preceding month, though considerably below the receipts reported for May, 1909 and 1908, of 687,956 and 713,145 head.

EXPORTING BEEF CHILLED BY LINLEY PROCESS

How Australia Is Able to Compete on British Market

In recent periods of exceptionally high prices on New York markets Australian and New Zealand mutton and lamb has been re-shipped from British ports and sold profitably on this side. The stuff, which was frozen, was in good condition and of excellent quality and sold well. Some Australian beef was also brought in, though the result of that experiment was not so definitely successful. The National Provisioner published the only accurate information concerning these importations at the time, the daily press giving out its usual ridiculous exaggeration of the facts.

In view of the prospect of continued scarcity of home supplies and high prices, and the consequent possibility of further meat importations, it is of interest to follow the development of methods for the carrying of chilled beef long distances on shipboard without injury or loss of quality. Mutton may be frozen and shipped any distance without losing quality, but beef is different.

It has been very difficult to solve the beef transportation problem. When the "Linley process" of preserving beef for shipment was first tested abroad The National Provisioner gave its readers a description of it. This was several years ago. The process was applied to the British trade in Argentine beef, and it is only recently that it has been attempted in the Australian trade.

Report on the Australian Experiments.

Australia has increased its meat exports in the past five years from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually. In the efforts to further extend this trade the Linley process has been tried and is meeting with favor. American inquiry having been made concerning this method, Vice-Consul-General Henry D. Baker, of Sydney, has prepared the following report:

Considerable interest has been aroused in Australia over the success of an initial shipment of Australian chilled beef from Brisbane to London, the beef having been landed in excellent condition and fetching at the Smithfield market $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 cents per pound for hind quarters, as explained by Consul-General John L. Griffiths, of London, in a report on December 6, 1909.

This beef, which was chilled under the "Linley process," was 62 days in transit from Brisbane to London, and the prices obtained were equal to those of the best Argentine beef, though the time in transit was about twice as long. Before the exports can assume any magnitude it will be necessary to obtain further equipment and appliances for chilling the beef in Australia and keeping it chilled and protected from bacilli on the ship passage to England. A dispatch from London states that a large ocean liner which is being built for the Australian trade will make its first voyage to Australia next February, and will be specially fitted with chambers for the conveyance of Australian chilled beef.

What the Linley Process Is.

The Linley process for chilling beef, as distinct from freezing it, is the invention of Mr. J. Linley, who has had a long experience in the beef trade, both in Australia and the Argentine. I understand that for several years past there have been successful results from this process in shipments from Argen-

tina to London, before the present trial of this process in Australia. The process may be described as follows:

The animal carcass having been prepared and cleaned with all possible haste, the sides and quarters of beef are then hung up in an insulated chamber, with plenty of air space between them, the chamber having been perfectly sterilized by both chemical and mechanical means. When the chamber has been filled with carcasses the contents are subjected to a sterilizing process by a powerful germicide. The temperature in the chamber is then gradually lowered to 32 degs. F., where it is maintained until the beef is placed on board ship. As the beef in cooling gives off a certain amount of moisture, this is extracted, and the air is kept in a relatively dry state.

The ship's hold must be similarly sterilized and prepared for the reception of the beef, and on arrival in London the beef is placed in similarly sterilized cool chambers, ready to be put on the London market. All the beef must be carried suspended to hanging rails, and in the ship's hold there must be apparatus for sterilizing the air and extracting the moisture. The outfit must include specially tested sets of finely graded mercurial thermometers.

In the first shipment to London the hold of the ship was prepared for the beef by its temperature being reduced within forty-eight hours to 30.5 degs. F., which temperature was maintained throughout the voyage, except twice, when the hold was opened for examination of the beef, when necessarily there was a slight temporary rise in temperature. It is stated that an advantage of the chilled beef over frozen beef is that the former can "ripen" as it comes over, and arrives ready for the table, while the latter arrives in practically the same state as when it was killed, too new to be eaten, so that it must be ripened on the other side. The chilled beef, therefore, is more readily marketable than the frozen beef, as well as of better quality when marketed.

Statement By a Shipping Firm.

An interview appeared in a Sydney stock journal, in December, with the head of the firm which has inaugurated the chilled-beef shipments to London, Mr. John Cooke, of Melbourne. He is quoted as follows:

"Ever since 1904, when I began shipping chilled beef from the Argentine Republic on a substantial scale and proved that not only was the system safe, but that the British public wanted the chilled in preference to the frozen article, I determined that it was practicable to repeat the process from Australia. The killing and chilling of the cattle was commenced at our works in Brisbane on the 23d of last August, and the beef was loaded on the ship on September 1 and 2, this ship sailing on September 3 and reaching London via the Cape on November 2, a period of, say, about 70 days from start to finish. When it is understood that some ten years ago the 'life' of beef shipped in a chilled state from the United States was regarded as only about 15 to 20 days—the voyage ranging from seven to twelve days—and that up till three or four years ago the transport of chilled beef

from Buenos Aires—a voyage of about 25 days—was not infrequently attended with disastrous results, this shipment from Australia is a matter for unbounded satisfaction.

"It had indeed come to be an accepted fact that it was very risky to keep chilled beef sound beyond about a month, and the trade seemed to have almost adopted that period as an unstretchable maximum. I was myself convinced that until we could secure some process which would thoroughly sterilize the meat prior to shipment and during transport, it would be unwise to ship from Australia. Fortunately the 'Linley process' was discovered, and so thoroughly tested from Argentine that I became convinced that shipments would be rendered practicable. It was my first intention to ship only by the quickest mail steamers, say, a 45-day voyage from Brisbane to London, but unfortunately the cold blast refrigerating system on these mail boats seemed unsuitable for chilled beef, and so it was decided to ship in boats equipped especially for chilled beef.

"Serious trouble arose through inability to get the cargo insured against all risks, as underwriters would not even quote a rate of premium. This difficulty was overcome by the aid of the Queensland government, which, recognizing that the experiment was a national one, agreed to share the risk of loss with us on a fair basis. Although no loss has arisen on the initial shipment, not a single quarter of beef being damaged, it will be necessary to have state aid of a similar character continued until the insurance authorities gain such confidence in the trade as will enable shippers to effect the customary all risks insurance.

Difference in Shipping Chilled and Frozen Beef.

"The main difference in transport of chilled and frozen beef in the steamer's hold is that frozen is stowed closely, in the same way as wool or wheat, and is carried at temperatures ranging from 10 degs. to 15 degs. F., whereas the quarters of chilled beef have to be hung on rails and kept at a fixed temperature of 30 degs. to 31 degs. F. This method of stowage necessarily involves more space and a higher rate of freight; but, on the other hand, chilled beef commands better prices on the average than frozen beef. About 1d. (2 cents) per pound about represents the average difference in price, although this difference is sometimes removed if heavy cargoes of chilled beef arrive simultaneously with shipments of frozen, for the former has to be sold at once, while the latter is capable of being stored. I have no doubt that as soon as enough chilled steamer space is available, the bulk of Argentine beef will reach British ports chilled, and, further, that arrangements will be made to bring supplies into such harmony with market requirements as will prevent chilled beef being sacrificed from time to time.

"Chilled beef seems more in favor than frozen beef with distributors and customers, mainly because the former does not require thawing, but is ready for immediate use, and to all intents and purposes can be disposed of as fresh beef. Frozen beef, on the other hand, requires careful thawing to preserve its color and bloom. This it rarely gets, and consequently there is much public prejudice against its use.

"Australia is just recovering from the ef-

fects of the big drought, and I have no doubt that our beef export will now rapidly increase with a continuance of fair seasons. In order, however, to successfully compete with other countries, we must improve our herds, reduce expenses, and carefully but rigorously see that only superior-quality meat is supplied."

A Dry-Air Process of Preserving Meat.

Some experiments have been made in Sydney of late with a "dry-air process" of preserving meat, which seems to promise auspicious results. Some of this meat after being treated by the new process has been hung up in bags, and then after about 15 days opened in the presence of veterinary surgeons and commercial men and found quite fresh. The inventor of this "dry-air process" claims that for \$100 a station owner can put up the necessary plant and treat sheep at a cost of one cent per carcass, and after being treated by this new process the meat may be hung in any ordinary place and atmosphere and kept good for a week. The period of treatment is about 14 hours. Some of this meat, according to the Herald, of Taranaki, New Zealand, from cattle and sheep killed at Sydney, between December 7 and 14, arrived in Wellington, New Zealand, on the 22d, having been carried in the ordinary vegetable hatch on the deck of the vessel, and when examined by the press representatives was quite sweet and sound.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The S. & S. Company has established a branch house at Saginaw, Mich.

A company is being organized at Eufaula, Ala., to establish a guano factory.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company will erect addition to its factory at Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will enlarge its fertilizer plant at Shelby, N. C.

Swift & Company, it is reported, will establish a fertilizer mixing plant at Chester, S. C.

The Crawford Guano Company, Crawford, Ga., will erect factory and install extra machinery.

N. J. Raines and others are interested in the establishment of an abattoir at Memphis, Tenn.

It is reported that the Louisville Packing Company, Louisville, Ky., will reopen in the near future.

The new branch house of the Cudahy Packing Company at Jacksonville, Fla., will be opened about July 15.

It is reported that Swift & Company will erect a new branch house at Henderson street, near 9th, Jersey City, N. J.

J. W. Oglesby, H. W. Stubbs, O. K. Jelks and others have incorporated the Standard Fertilizer Works at Quitman, Ga.

It is reported that the Imperial Cotton Oil Company, Statesville, N. C., will establish cotton-oil mills at Albermarle and Mooresville.

The Midville Fertilizer Company, Midville, Ga., has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 to establish an acid-phosphate plant.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Sumter, S. C., is the name of company organized by H. J. Hartly and others. The capital stock is \$10,000.

The Anchor Milling Company, Galveston,

Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 and will continue established cotton-oil mill.

The Guaranty Packing Association of Morrill, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by F. J. Sackett, R. Morrill and others.

The Mt. Gilead Cotton Oil Company, of Montgomery County, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by F. McCaulay and others.

The Central Chemical Company, Hagerstown, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by F. M. Thomas, G. M. Thomas and A. M. Long.

The Pike County Cotton Oil Company, Murfreesboro, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. F. Davis, J. N. Riley, M. A. Davis and T. F. Alford.

The capital stock of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, O., will be increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, making the new capital \$500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and \$500,000 of common.

The stockholders of the Upson Cotton Oil Mill held their annual meeting at Thomaston, Ga., and declared their 8 per cent. dividend. Several improvements to the mill will be made before fall.

Armour & Company opened their new \$160,000 branch house at Scranton, Pa., last Monday. This plant is strictly modern in every respect, using refrigeration and operated by electricity, and it will also have government inspection.

According to a report made to the Provincial Government it has been deemed advisable to build and operate Government-owned stock yards and abattoirs throughout the Province of Manitoba, which will be managed by a board of five members, one each appointed by the railroad companies and one by the Government.

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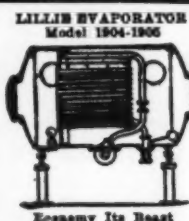
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LOPSIDED FOOD CONTROL

Extent and effectiveness of the enforce-
ment of the Federal pure food law, so-called,
is indicated by printed bulletins issued by
the Washington authorities having that en-
forcement in charge, these bulletins detailing
the cases brought against violators of the
law, the evidence submitted, and the decisions
of the courts. A study of a lot of these
bulletins, reporting cases in which the heav-
iest penalty was a \$100 fine, while the major-
ity were nominal penalties or mere confisca-
tion of seized goods, moves the New York
Sun to this comment:

"Is it any wonder the pure food law is
regarded as a farce by many unprincipled

dealers? The fault, however, is with the
courts. While they are so lenient and so
indifferent to offences of this sort, the best
law in the world would be worthless."

We do not know if the Federal authorities
engaged in the enforcement of this law hold
the same view of the attitude of the courts.
We do not know if they are satisfied with
the law itself, or the scope allowed them for
its enforcement. The authorities have done
the best they could with the limited means
at their command. The moral effect of the
presence of the law on the statute books,
and the advertising value of a so-called food
law guarantee label on food products, have
been the strongest influences in the enforce-
ment of the statute.

Compared to the meat inspection law and
the meat inspection service the food law
and its enforcement are hardly more than a
farce. The status of the two laws and their
enforcement amounts to nothing less than
rank discrimination against one food indus-
try and in favor of most of the others.

The meat inspection law is enforced with
a theoretical exactitude which costs the trade
—and the consumer as well—millions of dol-
lars a year. All this is for the "protection
of the public," but a good deal of it results
in mulcting the public through higher cost
of product due to needless loss of material
through inspection exactions. The trade sub-
mits to the burden and the injustice and has
given its heartiest co-operation to the gov-
ernment, but gets no credit, judging from
continued assaults on the meat industry from
every source.

On the other hand the enforcers of the
food law, which covers all food manufacture
outside of meat products, are enabled to do
nothing more than "hit the high places" in
carrying out their regulations. Conditions in
food factories in half a dozen lines have been
infinitely worse than the wildest imagination
ever pictured in a packinghouse, and yet no
law or regulations like the meat inspection
have ever been applied to these. No re-
former has risen in Congress and demanded
that such supervision be instituted. No
newspaper has fulminated against the foul-
ness of these places, allowed to exist under
such hit-or-miss supervision as could be
given under the food law.

The fact is that the meat trade was made
the most convenient and effective scapegoat,
and was saddled with pretty nearly all the
sins of the food industries. And when legis-
lators got through "regulating" this industry
they had no inclination to consider inspec-
tion of other lines, such, for instance, as
dairy products, now shown to be infinitely
more dangerous disease-carriers than the
products of the packinghouse. As it stands,
Federal food inspection is a lop-sided insti-
tution.

STILL ANOTHER FIZZLE

The records are becoming encumbered with
accounts of the repeated failures scored by
public officials in their efforts to harass the
meat packing industry. The latest is the
lamentable case of the quashing of indict-
ments against the National Packing Com-
pany and its subsidiaries in the Federal
court at Chicago last week. The dictionary
definition of "fizzle" is "an ignominious
failure," and in this case the definition may
be said to be an exact fit.

If government prosecutors have any feel-
ings at all it must have been galling to them
to have a judge of their own choosing, a
noted if not notorious "trust hunter," throw
their cases out of court in a decision in
which he declared flat-footedly that they did
not have leg to stand on. Even this famous
"twenty-nine million dollar fine" judge could
not sustain indictments "the most pains-
taking search" of which "fails to disclose the
presence of a charge" on which trial for
violation of the law could be based. He inti-
mated further, with actual if not with in-
tended sarcasm, that "the general averment
that the defendants are engaged in a com-
bination in restraint of inter-State trade is
of course a mere conclusion, and therefore
insufficient."

Right there this perspicacious judge struck
the keynote of the whole crusade against
the meat industry. "Mere conclusion," with-
out intelligent investigation or sensible un-
derstanding of facts and conditions, from the
beginning has been the basis of legal attacks
on the trade. Political demagogues and the
sensational press have brought the public to
believe the meat trade capable of any com-
mercial crime. It is perhaps not surprising,
therefore, that prosecutors should fall into
the error of considering their cases won be-
fore they are heard in court, and that their
preview of the law and the facts should be
always so badly out of focus.

Here is a typical instance. All the legal
ability of the Federal Department of Justice,
backed by an expensive grand jury investi-
gation which dragged on for months, could
not draw up an indictment which even a
favorable judge would sustain. But one of
two inferences is possible: Either there is
no ground for indictment in this case, or
else the government employs mighty poor
lawyers. We hardly think the government
will agree to the latter hypothesis.

Meanwhile, a new grand jury has been
summoned and the same ground will be gone
over again. There is an election coming on
and the "beef trust" must be prosecuted at
all hazards—even that of the reputation of
government lawyers. The latter certainly
has suffered severely in every case in which
the packers have been attacked.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

TO MAKE NEATSFOOT OIL.

An inquiry from a reader of The National Provisioner is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a good recipe for making neatsfoot oil?

The manufacture of good neatsfoot oil means not only the proper manipulation of the raw material, but also means that the raw material must be of good quality, fresh and clean. The best neatsfoot oil comes from cattle feet without the addition of any other material, such as bones, etc. These latter produce a higher percentage of stearine, which is objectionable.

The cattle feet, after the shins are cut off, are scalded until the hoof can be pinched off, then thoroughly washed and cleaned free of all matter tending to affect the quality of the oil. The cooking is done in an open vat at a temperature of about 200 degs. Fahr., but positively not over 212 degs. Fahr., and for about 9 hours.

When the feet are cooked they are allowed to stand until the oil appears clean and pure on the surface, say, about an hour or so, when the oil may be drawn or skimmed off into a jacketed kettle and warmed up to 210 degs. Fahr. again for 8 to 10 hours. It is then allowed to settle, and the water and impurities are drawn from the bottom of the tank, after which steam should be turned on again and the temperature raised to about 250 degs. Fahr. for an hour and a half, so as to "dry" the oil, or, in other words, evaporate the moisture therein. It is very essential that this should be done.

Reverting to the skimming of the oil from the cooking vats, it should be run through a strainer to the heating kettle. When the oil has cooled sufficiently, say, to 85 degs. Fahr., it may be drawn to tierces.

Neatsfoot oil is sometimes pressed for cold test oil, and will stand 30 degs. Fahr. for 24 hours without any sign of freezing. There are other grades of neatsfoot oil other than that made from cattle feet. Cattle bones are used, horses' feet, sheep feet, calves' feet, etc.

The essentials in the manufacture of neatsfoot oil are to have the raw material positively clean—free of all dirt, blood, etc.—to cook under the boiling point, to extract all impurities by drawing off and by straining,

and to dry the oil thoroughly; that is, to evaporate all the moisture possible therein.

The amount of free fatty acids present in this oil should not exceed 0.75 per cent., but 0.5 per cent. is preferable. The color should be a golden yellow, resembling prime summer yellow cottonseed oil. The feet should be handled as quickly as possible and not allowed to lay around in heaps, retarding the escape of the animal heat. If well washed in ice cold water prior to scalding a good start is made in the right direction.

COST OF CASINGS PER POUND.

The following inquiry has been received:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us an idea of the difference in cost of using hog or sheep casings in making sausage? Have you any figures of actual, practical tests?

There is considerable difference, as to cost, between using hog and sheep casings, as the following tests will show. On a basis of 100 pounds of meat, 5 pounds of sausage flour, 3 pounds of salt, 12 ounces of white pepper, 6 ounces of sugar, 3 ounces of sage, 2 ounces of soda, 1½ ounces of saltpeter, and with water sufficient to make the mass of the proper consistency, hog casings cost 0.68 cents per pound. This is on a basis of 45 cents per bundle. The cost of the sausage (at the price of meats when this test was made), including 50 cents per hundredweight for labor, seasoning, etc., was 5.1 cents per pound. Today the cost would be easily double.

Another test exactly the same as the above, excepting that sheep casings were used, cost 1.22 cents per pound for casings. The sausage, finished, including 50 cents per 100 pounds for labor, cost 5.85 cents per pound. The casings cost 85 cents per bundle. The addition of 3 ounces of borax to the above batch keeps the sausage in a nice, fresh, sweet condition, also prevents

drying out so common with most fresh sausage. But the use of borax, unfortunately, is now prohibited under federal meat inspection regulations.

FRESH THURINGER BRATWURST.

The following comes from a sausage-maker who is an old subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

A short time ago you answered my request for a formula for making Thuringian sausage. What I wanted was a formula for making fresh Thuringer bratwurst. Please furnish this, if possible.

Thuringer sausage is made of pork and veal, 75 and 25 per cent., respectively, and chopped about the same as ordinary pork sausage, but linked somewhat longer and stuffed in wide sheep casings. The seasoning consists of salt, pepper, mace and coriander seed in regulation quantities. High-class restaurants and hotels have their own recipes for making this sausage, and there are various methods of cooking. Some chefs roll the sausage in melted butter and flour, some cook in water sufficient to completely evaporate by the time the sausage is cooked, and others fry in the regular way; that is, in the fat exuding from the sausage. Nearly every sausage maker uses a different formula, but all use pork and veal mixed.

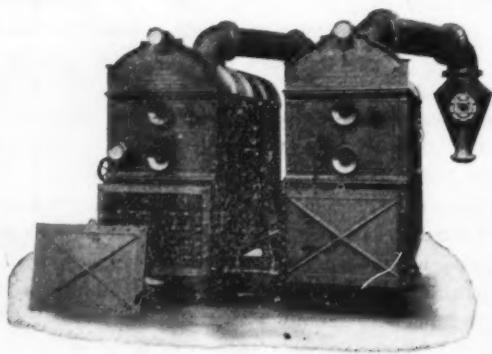
KOSHER BUTCHERS IN TROUBLE.

New York police have arrested a number of kosher butchers for violating the Sunday law and nearly all of them were fined \$5 each. Some of them protested that Mayor Gaynor was in favor of their keeping open on Sunday. When taxed with this, the mayor was non-committal but seemed inclined to countenance it as long as their religion called for observing another day as a rest day.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

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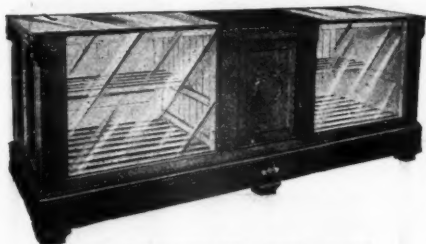
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT REFRIGERATED SHOW CASE.

The Brecht Company's big refrigerator factory continues full of special work, orders for which come from all parts of the United States. A most popular fixture is the Brecht refrigerator show case counter, illustrated here. The clamor for absolutely sanitary conditions makes this refrigerated counter a necessity, since the market man can show his meats to the best advantage and at the same time keep them from the dust; also from meddling.

Primarily, this counter was designed to enable fresh meat dealers to keep their meats on display during the hot weather, but in the last year or so in many cities, and even whole States, there have been laws passed prohibiting the display of fresh meats



BRECHT REFRIGERATED SHOW CASE.

except under glass, thereby depriving them of one of their best means of advertising.

In such cities and States as have this law the Brecht improved refrigerator show case counter is very popular. The market man can display his fancy cuts to the very best advantage, keeping them in nice condition, and protect them against handling by the customers.

These show case counters are made of quarter-sawed oak, with polished plate bevel glass in the display compartments, and are made in several different ways. For instance, they can be had with mirrors or inlaid tile in place of quarter-sawed oak panels, marble base instead of oak, also marble over the ice chamber instead of quarter-sawed oak. The interior is always finished in snow-white enamel. The Brecht Company build these show case counters in any length from 8 to 50 feet. The counters arranged for mechanical refrigeration are particularly attractive, because of the entire length being plate glass through which goods are displayed.

PACKERS' SUPPLY HOUSE ENLARGES.

The Fred K. Higbie Company of Chicago, one of the leading packers' supply houses of the country, moved on Tuesday of this week into its new building at Nos. 1822 to 1828 South Clark street, Chicago. The new building affords space for the company's general offices and Chicago warehouse combined, and contains more than 50,000 square feet of floor space. Railroad tracks run right into the building and trackage facilities are of the finest. The company's business has grown so rapidly under the direction of President Edwin C. Price, Secretary J. A. Greenlee, and the other hustling officers that this new plant became an absolute necessity.

BOSS DELICATESSEN OUTFITS.

In this age of well-advertised fancy foods of all kinds, progressive merchants in this line pay special attention to more pleasing and appetizing displays of their goods. To tempt customers, meats and delicatessen must be shown in such an attractive manner that it is next to impossible to resist buying more and more. To begin right, the whole outlay of the store, the fixtures, the fancy meats and delicatessen all must harmonize to bring out finest effects. The assistance of up-to-date designers and builders assures success from the start. One of the leaders in this line is The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. They have fitted up several delicatessen stores lately; one of them is the well-known firm of Emil Muench & Company, the proud owners of one of the nicest delicatessen stores in the West.

ARTIFICIAL ICE IN SIAM.

Consul-General G. Cornell Tarler writes that the only ice now obtainable in Siam is manufactured by the Bangkok Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Excelsior Ice Manufactory, and the Krung Thep Ice Factory. The Bangkok Manufacturing Company uses machinery made by Frick & Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., with a total capacity of thirty-two tons daily; twenty tons daily are manufactured and it sells for about \$11.10 a ton. The company has artesian wells, and also manufactures aerated waters and ice

cream, and has recently installed the first cold storage plant in Bangkok. The Excelsior Ice Manufactory also uses Frick & Company machinery. Six tons of ice are produced daily, the full capacity of the machinery, and the ice is sold for $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound.

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports some of its recent sales of ice making and refrigerating machinery as follow:

United States Aluminum Company, New Kensington, Pa., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Mr. Grant Hugh Brown, Goshen, N. Y., 1-ton refrigerating plant.

Carothers Certified Dairy Company, Washington, Pa., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

J. M. Denholm Bros. & Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 40-ton high side and 40-ton double pipe brine cooler.

Real Estate Saving & Trust Company, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1-ton drinking water plant.

Josephine Supply Company, Josephine, Pa., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., 1-ton refrigerating plant for Lincoln Hardware Company, Lincoln, Cal.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one 2-ton plant for Fred Gunther, Bakerfield, Cal. Empire Scale & Fixture Company, Jacksonville, Fla., one 4-ton refrigerating plant for R. H. McDonald, Daytona, Fla.

Lewis Brothers, Newark, N. J., one 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Lancaster Engineering Company, Denver, Colo., one 15-ton ice-making plant for Garison Ice Company, Goodland, Kan.

The Mohican Company, Waterbury, Conn., one 8-ton refrigerating plant for store.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., two 20-ton high-pressure sides and water-cooling plant.

United Iron Works, Spokane, Wash., one 2-ton refrigerating plant for Rockaway Restaurant, Spokane, Wash.

Westerberg & Williams, New York, N. Y., one 10-ton refrigerating plant for Jas. McCreery & Company, New York City.

Westerberg & Williams, New York, N. Y., one 4-ton refrigerating plant for Jas. McCreery & Company, New York, N. Y.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., one 20-ton refrigerating plant for Portland (Ore.) branch.

American Caramel Company, York, Pa., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Charles F. Rantz, New Orleans, La., one

(Continued on page 23.)

**FERTILIZER
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Montezuma, Ga.—An ice plant is to be established here by James Harrison.

Port Austin, Mich.—The Huron Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Lexington, Ky.—L. Renaker, M. J. Toohey, and others have incorporated the Lexington Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Lucedale, Miss.—The Lucedale Ice & Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Riess Land and Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$28,000 by G. F. Riess and others.

Bippus, Ind.—G. W. Vickery, W. Callison and others have incorporated the Bippus Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$6,000.

Macon, Ga.—The Bibb Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by C. J. Kinnett, J. K. Kinnett and R. Gamble.

Holley, N. Y.—A company is being organized here with a capital stock of \$50,000 and to be known as the Holley Cold Storage and Fruit Company.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Jersey City Warehouse Company has been incorporated with a

capital stock of \$100,000 by E. S. Carr, W. H. R. Thomas and others. The company will conduct a cold storage and warehouse business.

ICE NOTES.

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Creamery Company will erect a large creamery plant at Mt. Clemens.

Monroe, Wis.—The creamery plant at So. Wayne has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$3,500.

Timpson, Tex.—The Timpson Bottling Company is installing machinery for the manufacture of its own ice.

Louisville, Ky.—The Buechel Ice and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Willows, Cal.—The Willows Creamery, Ice and Cold Storage Company is having the ground broken for its new plant.

Monticello, Iowa.—The plant of the Diamond Creamery Company has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$16,000.

Willsburg, W. Va.—A. C. Franzen of Stratford, Wis., and others are interested in the establishment of a creamery plant here.

Hemlock, N. Y.—A stock company composed of the farmers and dairymen of this locality is being formed for the purpose of building a butter and cheese factory.



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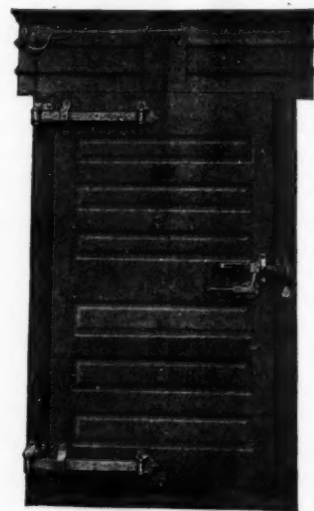
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Hagerstown, Maryland

Richmond, Me.—Two large ice houses belonging to the American Ice Company were destroyed by fire on June 29.

Cameron, Mo.—Swisher & Company contemplate installing a cold-storage plant.

Memphis, Tenn.—N. F. Raines and others are interested in the establishment of a refrigerating plant.

Terlingua, Tex.—The Chicco Mining Company will install an ice and electric light plant at its mines.

Houston, Tex.—S. H. Pope and others will establish a creamery plant here.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

6-ton refrigerating plant for Fuerst & Kramer, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

C. B. Atkin, Knoxville, Tenn., one 6-ton refrigerating plant for the New Atkin Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one 4-ton refrigerating plant for Samuel Merritt Hospital, Oakland, Cal.

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill., one 3-ton refrigerating plant for experimental purposes.

Bedell & Moore Building, San Antonio, Tex., one 6-ton refrigerating plant for cooling drinking water.

C. C. Hartwell Company, Ltd., New Orleans, La., two 20-ton refrigerating machines and apparatus for Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

C. C. Hartwell Company, Ltd., New Orleans, La., one 4-ton refrigerating plant for Scarborough Building, Austin, Tex.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., 1-ton refrigerating plant for Kirchner Supply Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

U. S. Naval Training School, North Chicago, Ill., one 35-ton refrigerating and ice-making plant.

Kent Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada, one 8-ton refrigerating plant for T. Eaton Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.

Holmes Confectionery Company, Portland, Me., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Walker Bros. & Dunlap, Luling, Tex., one 10-ton ice-making plant.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

W. F. Boyd, Winter Haven, Fla., one 5-ton ice-making plant.

C. F. Rantz, New Orleans, La., one 2-ton refrigerating plant for E. N. Casey, New Orleans, La.

Kipps Bay Brewing and Malting Company, New York, N. Y., one 100-ton high-pressure side.

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

Hanmer Brothers, Keyville, Fla., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Kent Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada, one 8-ton refrigerating plant for J. W. Cooper, Montreal, Canada.

Empire Scale and Fixture Company, Jacksonville, Fla., 1-ton refrigerating plant for J. T. Reeves, Starke, Fla.

United Iron Works, Spokane, Wash., one 8-ton refrigerating plant for P. Burns & Company, Ltd., Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

United Iron Works, Spokane, Wash., one 2-ton refrigerating plant for H. L. Shapard, Missoula, Mont.

N. J. Perry, Petoskey, Mich., hotel, 2½ tons refrigeration.

Gordon Brothers, International Falls, Minn., market, 5 tons refrigeration.

William Kelly, Belvedere, Md., milk plant, 6 tons refrigeration.

Fort Dodge Hotel Company, Fort Dodge, Ia., hotel, 6 tons refrigeration, 1-ton ice-making.

De Laval Dairy Supply Company, San Francisco, Cal., creamery, 6 tons refrigeration.

CREAMERY REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the refrigerating department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago are reported as follows:

Charles D. Werneth, Mobile, Ala., market, 1½ tons refrigeration.

Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company, Nocona, Tex., creamery, 1½ tons refrigeration.

Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company, Joy, Ill., creamery, 1½ tons refrigeration.

Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company, Beesville, Tex., creamery, 1½ tons refrigeration.

J. C. Vickers, Bristow, Okla., ice plant, 13 tons refrigeration, 6 tons ice-making.

E. Barriere, Leominster, Mass., market, 5 tons refrigeration.

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BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, 329 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Texas Mfg. Co.
HAVANA, Champlon & Pascual.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, R. E. Kramig & Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Colamco Storage & Forwarding Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co., Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pilabrey-Recker Engineering & Supply Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

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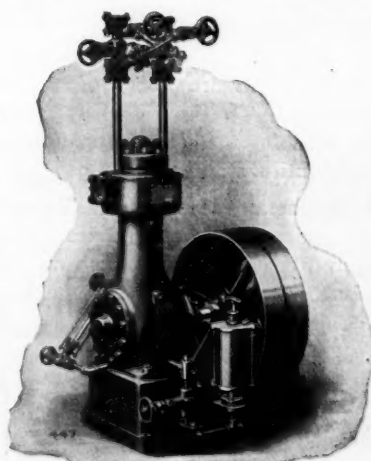
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De Laval Dairy Supply Company, San Francisco, Cal., creamery, 8 tons refrigeration.

U. S. Government for snagboat Trinity, Liberty, Tex., 1½ tons refrigeration.

U. S. Government, Fort Bliss, Tex., 6 tons refrigeration, 2 tons ice-making.

U. S. Government, Ft. Bayard, N. Mex., two 23-ton refrigeration machine, 6 tons ice-making.

U. S. Government, Whipple Barracks, Arizona, 10-ton refrigeration, 4 tons ice-making.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Son Co.)

Chicago, June 29.—The ammoniate market is steady but very firm, and packers are not inclined to sell unless at full quotations for nearby shipments, and are asking 2½c. per unit per month premium for shipments beyond August, and some even decline to quote at all, realizing that the market must be

higher during the fall and winter months. The volume of business being done, considering the time of the year, is good for both nearby and future deliveries, and there is still a good inquiry for stuff, but generally at a fraction under the prices at which purchases are possible at the present time. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 29.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, 1.90@2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¼c. per lb.; tale, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; sillex, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7@7.50

per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35, and in barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5½@5½c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 14/1800 lbs., 7c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8¾@9c. per lb.; green olive oil, 70@75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; Cochín coconut oil, 10¼@10½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.85@7.90c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.60@6.65c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11@12c. per lb.; house grease, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; brown grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6¼@6½c. per lb.

HOW MUCH MONEY DO YOU PUT INTO CLEANING MATERIALS?

An easy question? Yes. But the bill is too large unless you are using

Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser

Too large! Why? Because every Packer knows that tallow is too expensive to be used for such purposes. Or the waste is too great when strong soaps or lye is used, because of the extra grease which they saponify.

With Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser its different. It is a pure, sanitary cleanser and washer without a particle of grease, fat or oil in its composition. It contains no lye to contaminate the grease, fat, tallow or oil, thus permitting their recovery in the slush boxes pure and in a marketable condition.

These properties appeal to the Packer and are some of the reasons why he prefers to use Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser. To the slaughterer and retail dealer it is equally useful; he, too, has need for a pure, sanitary cleaner, although with him conditions are in many ways entirely different.

Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser may be used anywhere and everywhere from the refrigerator and its drain pipe to the smokehouse and the retail counter. It cleans clean, it purifies and puts everything in a most sanitary condition.

It meets the Government requirements and gives you all the work you can reasonably expect and at a minimum cost. Order from your supply house or write us for further information.

THE J. B. FORD COMPANY, Sole Mfrs.

Wyandotte, Mich., U. S. A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

INDIAN IN CIRCLE



IN EVERY PACKAGE.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl, except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or lince and hogs by the cwt.

Markets Quiet—Fluctuations Narrow—Hog Movement Fair—Quality Continues Good—Distribution Fairly Maintained.

The future markets in provisions have, during the past week, shown a moderate tendency downward followed by a quick recovery. The net change in the market has been small, and speculation has been of a rather unimportant volume. There has not been any special activity in a speculative way. The situation is changed but little and the interest in the trade has been of quite limited proportions.

The market seems to be still waiting for the much talked of increased movement of hogs, which fails to materialize in an at all depressing manner. The six leading points at the West showed an increase in hog movement last week over about 25,000 over the corresponding time a year ago. The hog packing returns for the week showed a total of 535,000, compared with 430,000 a year ago. The quality of the hogs is still excellent, and the average weight of the receipts continues in excess of last year. The excess during the past week at Chicago was about 10 per cent. The figures were 242 pounds against 222 last season.

The situation in the cash markets is a rather slow one from the standpoint of distribution. A rather light business has been reported at the West and there is a rather limited local trade. The lard situation is possibly a little easier than the meat situation. There has been a slight increase in the discount of cash lard compared with July deliveries and the actual distribution both at the interior and the seaboard has been somewhat circumscribed.

The future market continues to show a premium of about 50 points over last year at this time. Fall deliveries of lard are relatively heavy, and are ranging at a small discount under the nearby deliveries.

The situation in meats is also a rather slow one. The early part of the month cash lots at the West were quoted at about \$1 over the July. This premium has been fairly well maintained. In the past few days there have been some reports that the market was in a somewhat oversold condition for July at the interior for all hog products and Western commission houses were advising people short of the July delivery to change over into later months.

The exports of hog products are still very small, and there is not expected to be any improvement in this respect for some time. Advices from England indicate that there has been a fair supply of Continental lard, and some Chinese lard on the market, which has supplied the demand, while the prices for other oils and fats were such as to preclude any likelihood of immediate resumption of any export business in volume until prices were on a more attractive basis.

The developments in the crop situation during the week has been somewhat of a disturbing one. The weather has been dry and hot in the Northwest, relieved by some showers. There has also been some relief in the corn States, but the middle of the week the corn market advanced to the highest prices of the week on somewhat unfavorable reports from the far southwest as to the crop developments. The rains have been, however, beneficial, and fairly good progress with the crop is reported.

The developments during the week were

rather toward limited interest in the market, due quite largely to the approaching holidays, and the general disinclination to make important commitments until after the holidays, and also until after the crop situation has been more fully determined. There is ample time to make the corn crop and also ample time to seriously damage it. It is a late crop, as all know, and the weather conditions must necessarily be very favorable for the rapid advancement. With this situation as to development, a period of dry, hot weather next month or early August, would be a most serious factor in the corn situation, and consequently in the provision situation. The oat crop has been hurt by the weather conditions which have existed of late, particularly in the northwest, and there is fair ground for the belief that the promise will be considerably under last month. What is needed is a period of low-priced feed stuffs, which will encourage a large raising of hogs, and live stock of all kinds and consequently a readjustment of values.

There has been no low-priced feed stuffs for several years. Recent prices are lower than for a long time. Corn prices are 8 to 12c. a bushel below those prevailing a year ago, and oat prices are also several cents a bushel over last year. Millfeeds are also materially under a year ago, but one month of lower prices, or even a few months of lower prices is not enough to really change the cost of raising live stock sufficiently to be a very important factor in the situation. Several years of fairly low prices would be an altogether different question.

BEEF.—Stocks of meats continue small, but demand is still light. With the larger run

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Refiners of the Celebrated
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**PURE
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of cattle West, there is some disposition to look for larger production. Prices are steadily held. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$15@16; extra India mess, \$30.

PORK.—The market is quiet and about steady. There is no apparent change in the supply and trade is slow. Mess is quoted at \$25@25.50; clear, \$24.50@26; and family, \$26@26.50.

LARD.—The changes in the market have been small this week. Demand is quiet with exporters out of the market and local buyers are very conservative. City steam lard, \$12; Western, \$12.70; and Middle West, \$12.25@12.35; Continent, \$13.10; South American, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compound, 9¼@9½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, June 25, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	
	Cake, Bags.	Oil Bbls.	Cheese Boxes.	Hams Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.				Tes.	Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool					871		160	50	661	4008	
Mauretania, Liverpool					804		25	5	205	950	
Minnetonka, London					174			40	425	3285	
Majestic, Southampton										200	
*St. Paul, Southampton					198					300	
Kansas City, Bristol							50			1450	
*Columbia, Glasgow		100		401			163			725	
Cleveland, Hamburg		300					65	25	200	1050	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		225		5					85	1050	
Noordam, Rotterdam	4813	280					25		80	1550	
Uranium, Rotterdam	4829										
Parthenia, Antwerp	12660										
Lapland, Antwerp	2250	100		100				85	237	1565	
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen							100				
Main, Bremen	5411	524					6				
Roma, Marseilles	1210										
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean		291							75	269	
Hamburg, Mediterranean										225	
Oceania, Mediterranean									75		
Total	31173	1820		2553			594	205	2043	16627	
Last week	12596	1083	200	3181	1220		496	471	3195	39730	
Same time in 1909	4394	2548	1737	5290	350	610	777	5687	34944		

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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BUYERS OF **TALLOW AND GREASE**
ALL GRADES
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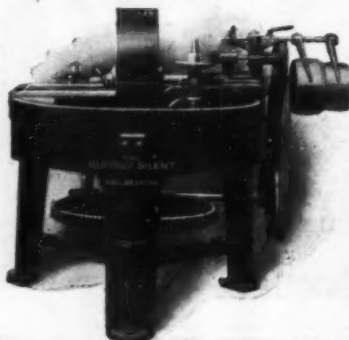
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FERTILIZER MACHINERY SULPHURIC ACID APPLIANCES

The largest and most complete line of the above in the United States is manufactured by us.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO HAVANA

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"BUFFALO" SILENT

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No Opening between Bowl and Bed Ring. Absolutely Clean and Sanitary! Bowl turns on BALL BEARINGS. Runs easy and cannot tip.

USED BY ALL LARGE PACKERS.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

EXCHANGES CLOSE FOR HOLIDAYS.

The New York Produce Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and all other leading trade exchanges of the country will be closed from Friday to Tuesday morning, July 5, because of the holiday.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 25, 1910, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBL'S.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week June 25, 1910.	Week June 26, 1909.	
United Kingdom..	190	601	17,428
Continent	152	193	6,944
So. & Cen. Am...	145	202	11,852
West Indies	828	1,835	29,414
Br. No. Am. Col.	251	626	8,051
Other countries ..		10	236
Total	1,506	3,637	73,945

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week June 25, 1910.	Week June 26, 1909.	
United Kingdom..	4,040,275	6,348,975	170,837,100
Continent	119,250	261,257	6,370,875
So. & Cen. Am...	97,475	62,750	4,243,675
West Indies	79,500	210,050	6,643,175
Br. No. Am. Col.	8,500	5,575	162,290
Other countries ..	5,200	11,290	254,675
Total	4,359,500	6,899,807	188,431,790

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week June 25, 1910.	Week June 26, 1909.	
United Kingdom..	5,073,078	6,940,241	146,046,647
Continent	1,586,250	4,122,021	74,193,059
So. & Cen. Am...	550,800	441,692	11,005,500
West Indies	794,200	1,555,417	23,692,670
Br. No. Am. Col.	30,850	5,875	392,613
Other countries ..	18,800	18,600	812,550
Total	8,053,978	13,092,845	256,143,339

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	502	1,609,850	2,532,150
Boston	94	977,650	1,264,328
Philadelphia			60,000
Baltimore			300,500
New Orleans	670	61,000	522,000
Galveston		7,000	441,000
Montreal		1,704,000	2,614,000
Total week	1,566	4,359,500	8,053,978
Previous week ..	1,297	3,612,275	9,087,890
Two weeks ago ..	1,621	4,141,900	7,208,235
Cor. week last y'r	3,657	6,899,807	13,092,845

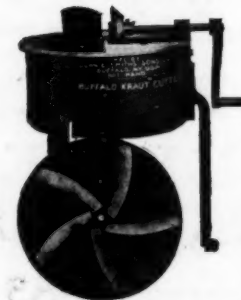
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	14,789,000	21,349,000	6,560,000
Meats, lbs.	188,431,790	312,445,469	123,993,679
Lard, lbs.	256,143,339	418,009,981	161,866,642

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/8	8c.	@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@45c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@45c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

Sauer Kraut Cutters



There is Money in putting down your own Kraut!

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The situation in the tallow market has changed but little. There seems to be a little more evidence of a steadier tone and less willingness perhaps to sell. Prices are nominally unchanged, however, and there is very little interest being shown in the market. City tallow was quoted on the basis of 6½c. Buyers, however, were holding off for better terms and are not anxious to buy any more than immediate requirements. The weather conditions are against large business, and the trade situation has not been particularly encouraging. The production of tallow is evidently increasing, judging by the movement of cattle. The receipts at the leading points last week at the West were 172,000, against 168,000 the previous week and 107,000 last year. This large increase of over 50 per cent. in the movement, means naturally so much increased supply of meats and fats and is a factor of decided importance in the present situation.

The demand for stearine and oleo oils is extremely dull at present, and has been in a state of inactivity for weeks past resulting in a steadily dropping market with stearine prices the lowest in over a year and a half. The absence of active distributing demand in this direction is a feature which tends to restrict the buying of the choice qualities by pressers, and naturally is a factor against values. The absence of an active demand for the edible purposes or for export has left the market in a position where the distribution has had to be almost entirely for manufacturing purposes, and the manufacturing demand has been restricted.

The London market showed a little better tone this week and a better trade. The offerings were 1,450 casks, of which 1,060 were sold at an average price of 34s. 3d., against 34s. last week.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 6½c. in hhds.; country as to quality, 6¼@6½c. tcs.; specials, 7½@7¼c. tcs.

STEARINE.—The stearine market continues to weaken and this week sales were made at 10½c., which is the lowest price since December, 1908, when sales were made on the basis of 10c. During this year and a half the price of stearine has ranged from about 11c. up to 19½c. with some sales at the West at 20c. The decline in the market from the high point of the past season has been about 9c. a pound. The decline has been almost steady, the reactions being very few. The downward tendency of the market has apparently been due to the slow demand for compound purposes. Of late this has been quite important and there seems to have been more or less pressure of stearine on the market, while buyers were working with a great deal of caution, particularly with the very hot weather which has pre-

vailed. Dealers who have been studying the question of average values have been somewhat inclined to express confidence in the market situation, but this has apparently been more a case of expression of opinion than actual transactions in volume.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market continues quiet and with demand in small lots. Sellers are not pressing supplies but buyers are indifferent and conditions do not favor demand. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 10½@10¾c.; to arrive, 10¼c., July-August; August-October shipment, 9¾c.; Ceylon, spot, 9¼@9½c.; to arrive, July-August shipment, 8¾c.

PALM OIL.—There has been a little further easing in the market due apparently to the lack of demand. Consumers continue to hold off and the demand is slow. Prices in New York are for prime red spot, 6½c.; do., to arrive, 6¼c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾@6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; palm kernels, for shipment, 9c.

CORN OIL.—Trade has been very quiet with buyers showing caution and prices show some heaviness. Prices are quoted at \$6.55.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There has been a quiet, steady market the past week with prices unchanged. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95@97c.; 30 do., 86c.; do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 69@70c.; low grade off yellow, 65c.

LARD OIL.—The market is inactive and prices are nominal. Prices are quoted at \$1@1.10.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues very quiet. Rotterdam prices are quoted at about 63 florins. New York quotes 14½@11¼c.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices are unchanged on the basis of 14@14¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull and unchanged. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c.

GREASE.—Trade continues slow. Makers are holding with some steadiness but the volume of business is limited. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6¼@6½c.; bone, 5½@6½c.; house, 5½@6½c.; "B" and "A" white, 6½@7¼c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—Prices are about steady with a quiet trade. Yellow, 6½@6¾c., and white at 6¾@7½c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 29, 1910:

BACON.—Barbados, W. I., 9,585 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,175 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,875 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 68,164 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 52,188 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 470 lbs.; Liverpool, England,

559,761 lbs.; London, England, 10,500 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 511 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 435 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 876 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 5,260 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 26,477 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,286 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 779 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 529 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 1,985 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,041 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,792 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 641 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 132,706 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,744 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,156 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 948 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,957 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 240,400 lbs.; London, England, 160,906 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 581 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 435 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 1,071 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,055 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 10,180 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 11,500 lbs.; Tampico, W. I., 1,008 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,449 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,001 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 170,792 lbs.; Accra, 2,050 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,750 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,100 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Buenos Aires, Brazil, 3,840 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 12,344 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 6,925 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 1,435 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 4,600 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 25,650 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 13,300 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 19,308 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 87,623 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 63,178 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 540,774 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 2,300 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 40,556 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,080 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 12,400 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 4,200 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 528,621 lbs.; London, England, 397,080 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 13,800 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 32,850 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 17,325 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 63,675 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 74,355 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 32,671 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 12,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 151,319 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 76,786 lbs.; Southampton, England, 25,800 lbs.; Smyrna, Greece, 954 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 27,645 lbs.; Syracuse, Sicily, 4,000 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 115,162 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 16,666 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 120,290 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 3,711 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 27,429 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 179,648 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 28 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 52 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 43½ bbls.; Liverpool, England, 55 bbls.; London, England, 5 tes.; Nassau, W. I., 59 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 30 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 95 bbls.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 47 bbls.;

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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LIQUID CEMENT

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GRAPHITE ACID PROOF COATING

For metallic surfaces submitted to extreme corrosive conditions.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

The Glidden Varnish Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Trinidad, W. I., 96 bbls., 25 tes.; Turks Island, W. I., 7 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 80 cs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 24 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 29, 1910:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 70 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 50 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 213 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 50 bbls., 34,394 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 180 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 140 bbls., 5 tes.; Jacmel, Haiti, 16 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 58 bbls., 32 tes.; Liverpool, England, 297,673 lbs., 150 tes.; London, England, 215,929 lbs., 10 tes.; Nassau, W. I., 19 bbls.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 7 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 14 bbls., 5 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 39 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Southampton, England, 323,344 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 75 cs.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 86 bbls., 51 tes.; Turks Island, W. I., 7 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 20 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 725 tes.; Liverpool, England, 75 tes.; London, England, 950 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 25 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 782 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 50 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 28 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 6,765 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 2,260 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5,900 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7,000 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 9,230 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,800 lbs.

TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 6,641 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 12,992 lbs.; London, England, 57,132 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 28,023 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 10,875 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 8 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Barbados, W. I., 70 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 152 cs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 76 pgs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 339 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 101 cs.; Liverpool, England, 915 cs.; London, England, 641

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER ELLER
ADDY SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

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P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
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"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.B.C., 4TH AND 5TH EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

cs.; Malta, Island of, 40 cs.; Manila, P. I., 95 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 152 cs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 146 cs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 8 pa.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 239 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 27 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 30 cs.

THE JULY COTTON CROP REPORT.

The government report on cotton, issued on Friday, was slightly less favorable than expected, and the cotton market advanced quickly about 20 points. The oil market advanced several points and showed a broader character and more animation.

The July cotton report with comparisons:

	1910.	Condition.			
		1910.	1910.	1909.	1907.
		Area.	July.	June.	July.
North Car.	1,477	22	84	75	89
South Car.	2,601	75	78	77	84
Georgia	4,811	81	81	79	83
Alabama	3,641	81	83	64	82
Mississippi	3,312	81	82	61	84
Louisiana	1,089	77	76	62	80
Texas	10,504	84	83	79	80
Arkansas	2,446	77	81	76	85
Tennessee	777	82	86	80	89
Oklahoma	2,128	88	84	84	64
United States ...	33,196	80.7	82	74.6	81.2

*Last three cyphers in area omitted.

Ten-year average this year 79.5, against 80.8 last year.

The government cotton report compared with previous reports with the census finals follows (500-lb. bales):

	Government.	Census.
1909.....	10,088,000	10,290,395
1908.....	12,920,000	13,567,306
1907.....	11,678,000	11,375,461
1906.....	12,546,000	13,595,498
1905.....	10,167,818	10,804,556
1904.....	12,162,709	13,679,954

The areas of cotton planted and picked:

	Planted.	Picked.
1910.....	33,196,000
1909.....	32,292,000	30,938,000
1908.....	33,370,000	32,444,000
1907.....	32,060,000	31,311,000
1906.....	32,049,000	31,374,000

CHANGES IN MEAT INSPECTION.

The following changes in federal meat inspection stations have been reported by the meat inspection service:

Meat inspection discontinued:

Armour & Co., 304 South Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Louis Debroisse, 670 Social street, South Bellingham, Mass.

*Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Blue River and Independence road, Kansas City, Mo.

*American Dressed Beef and Provision Company, Kansas City, Kans.

A. B. Chilson, 23 Depot street, Franklin, Mass.

*Steidl Brothers, North Main street, Paris Ill.

*Henry Meyer's Sons, 2855 Sidney avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wilhelm Dabelstein, 402 East Nineteenth street, New York, N. Y.

*Conducts slaughtering.

NEED NOT BRAND MEATS FOR SWISS.

Although the Swiss pure-food law provides among other things that import firms must brand each piece of non-European meat, tongues excepted, weighing over 2 pounds, with the name of the country or origin, the United States Meat Inspection Service has been informed through the Department of State that the branding of meats in this manner when required shall be done by the "import firms." Hence no American meats shipped to Switzerland require branding to show the country of origin before exportation.

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LABORATORY
HAS HAD
THE SAMPLE

THEN
YOU
KNOW

WHAT'S
WHAT

THAT'S
WHAT!

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STERNE & SONS CO.
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Speculation Quiet—Prices Show Slight Changes—Moderate Tenders on Contracts—New Crop Deliveries Affected by Cotton Crop Conditions.

The position of the market in cottonseed oil has not been such as to encourage any particular activity of trade, and the fluctuations in the market have been limited with prices working off a few points on both new and old crop deliveries. The pressure on the near deliveries was apparently in expectation of rather free tenders on the July contracts. A few days ago one of the prominent brokers on the floor offered a wager of \$1,000 that the tenders on July would be at least 10,000 barrels. Only a moderate portion of the bet was taken, but it was immediately stated that the oil would be taken if tendered by one of the leading refining interests.

The actual tenders on the first notice day were only about 2,500 barrels, but this was in accordance with the reported intention of the sellers to distribute the deliveries over the greater portion of the month. The sellers, it was generally thought, were interests which had accumulated more oil than there was immediate demand for distribution to take care of, and, therefore, sold the oil in the future market.

A very great deal of interest was aroused over a notice sent out by leading interests of the Exchange that on tenders made on July contracts, a certificate showing the place of origin of the oil tendered would be demanded. This statement, it was thought, was the result of the agitation against the

delivery of English oil on contract. At the time the present expiring July contracts were made, there was no question regarding the delivery of English oil on contract, and the idea of mixed oils was not a factor before the Exchange or considered in the Exchange contracts. While there was nothing in the rules governing this question until the recent amendment was adopted by the trade, still the point was made that the custom of the trade had been to receive and deliver American made oil and, therefore, the custom of the trade was one which should be a controlling factor in the interpretation of the rules. Another question of considerable importance would arise if mixed oil was delivered and that would be the possibility of conflict with the pure food law and another would be the difficulty a future seller might be put to in delivering oil on a contract to be made later under the new rule, if he should wish to tender out the old oil taken in under the old rules, which peradventure might have been mixed.

The demand for oil at present is of a limited summer volume. The distribution is of rather slow proportions, brought about in part by the high price, and in part by the natural indifference toward trading during the summer. The demand for compound lard is very slow, and this condition is reflected in the weakness in oleo stearine, and the reported indifference of dealers generally to buy in volume. The stocks of oil are small. It is claimed that there is almost no stock in store at this point outside of the refinery supplies, while last year it is claimed there was a stock of about 60,000 barrels in store.

New crop conditions are looked upon as fairly favorable. The season is an extremely peculiar one, and the position of the crop a distinctly irregular one. The first bale of new cotton was reported last week at Houston, Tex., and on Monday of this week was sold in front of the Cotton Exchange in New York and shipped to Liverpool. The cotton came from southern Texas, and was of fair quality. The bale weighed 416 pounds.

The weather conditions have been much more favorable in the Western districts, and there have been showers over a large portion of Texas, and in some parts of Oklahoma, where rain was greatly needed. In the central sections the weather has been wet, and there have been claims that the great amount of rain is delaying the crop development. The crop seems to be both in the position of being extremely early and extremely late.

The government report will be found on page 28, and gives the condition as of June 25. The private reports which usually precede the government report, have been coming out during the week, and show that the crop has made but little change during the month. The opinion on the Cotton Exchange has been that the crop was improving, and an estimate made by the leading members of the exchange pointed to an average condition of 83.1, against an average by the members last month of 80.4. This is an improving tendency. On the other hand, a report by a prominent commission house firm made the condition of 80.1, against 81.4, its estimate last month.

A report from Memphis to the effect that

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

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INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

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WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

the National Ginners' estimate of condition pointed to a present average of 82.3, against 80.2 last month. An estimate by another authority in bales pointed to a crop of only about 11,500,000 bales. With such a confusion of ideas, naturally there has been very little business in new crop deliveries of either oil or cotton. A local trade paper made a report showing a condition of 81.8, against 80.2, its report last month.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 25.—Spot, \$7.70@7.83; June, \$7.70@7.80; July, \$7.78@7.79; August, \$7.81@7.83; September, \$7.80@7.82; October, \$7.20@7.21; November, \$6.68@6.71; December, \$6.49@6.50; January, \$6.49@6.50; good off, \$7.25@7.85; off, \$7.00@7.80; winter, \$8.25@8.50; summer, \$8.20@8.70. Sales were: July, 1,800, \$7.78@7.80; September, 500, \$7.78@7.80; December, 1,100, \$6.49@6.50. Futures closed 1 advance to 12 decline. Total sales, 5,700. Prime crude S. E., 53-53½c. nom. gallon.

Monday, June 27.—Spot, \$7.80@7.85; June, \$7.83@7.85; July, \$7.80@7.82; August, \$7.83@7.86; September, \$7.82@7.84; October, \$7.22@7.24; November, \$6.69@6.70; December, \$6.49@6.51; January, \$6.49@6.50; good off, \$7.40@8.00; off, \$7.20@7.90; winter, 8.40@8.48; summer, \$8.20@8.75. Sales were: June, 100, \$7.78@7.78; July, 2,300, \$7.77@7.79; September, 3,300, \$7.78@7.82; October, 2,500, \$7.19@7.23; November, 1,200, \$6.67@6.70. Futures closed unchanged to 13 advance. Total sales, 9,400. Prime crude S. E., 53-53½c. nom. gallon.

Tuesday, June 28.—Spot, \$7.87@7.90; July, \$7.82@7.84; August, \$7.84@7.88; September, \$7.82@7.84; October, 7.22@7.24; November, \$6.67@6.68; December, \$6.48@6.49; January, \$6.47@6.50; March, \$6.48@6.63; good off, \$7.40@7.90; off, \$7.25@7.90; winter, 8.25@8.50; summer, \$8.20@8.50. Sales were: July, 600, \$7.81@7.83; September, 1,100, \$7.82@7.83; October, 1,100, \$7.22@7.23; November, 200, \$6.68@6.69; December, 2,500, \$6.48@6.49. Futures closed 2 advance to 2 decline. Total sales, 5,500. Prime crude S. E., 53-53½c. nom. gallon.

Wednesday, June 29.—Spot, \$7.86@8.00; July, \$7.85@7.90; August, \$7.85@7.90; September, \$7.81@7.82; October, \$7.21@7.22; November, \$6.66@6.67; December, \$6.45@6.47; January, \$6.45@6.47; March, \$6.45@6.55; good off, \$7.30@7.85; off, \$7.00@7.85; winter, \$8.25@8.45; summer, \$8.20@8.50. Sales were: July, 1,300, \$7.81@7.86; September, 5,200, \$7.81@7.82; October, 3,500, \$7.21@7.23; November, 700, \$6.67@6.67; December, 800, \$6.46@6.47; January, 300, \$6.46@6.47. Futures closed 3 decline to 3 advance. Total sales, 11,800. Prime crude S. E., 53-53½c. nom. gallon.

Thursday, June 30.—Spot, \$7.87@7.95; July, \$7.84@7.85; August, \$7.86@7.88; September, \$7.81@7.82; October, \$7.20@7.22; November, \$6.65@6.66; December, \$6.46@

6.47; January, \$6.45@6.47; March, \$6.45@6.55; good off, \$7.00@7.85; off, \$7.10@7.85; winter, \$8.25@8.70; summer, \$8.20@8.80. Sales were: July, 5,500, \$5.84@5.86; September, 200, \$7.82@7.83; October, 800, \$7.21@7.24; December, 200, \$6.67. Futures closed 1 advance to 1 decline. Total sales, 6,800. Prime crude S. E., 53-53½c. nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to June 29, 1910, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.				
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.	
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50	
Aarhus, Norway	—	12	—	
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	125	
Acajutla, Salvador	—	59	62	
Acapulco, Mexico	—	—	16	
Adelaide, Australia	—	54	4	
Alexandria, Egypt	63	1,929	2,857	
Algiers, Algeria	—	748	6,291	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	147	442	
Amapola, Honduras	—	100	32	
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50	
Ancona, Italy	—	735	4,555	
Antigua, W. Indies	—	153	61	
Antofagasta, Chile	—	43	—	
Antwerp, Belgium	100	1,955	2,560	
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	19	16	
Auckland, New Zealand	—	329	138	
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	7	—	
Azuza, W. I.	—	14	102	
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—	
Barbadoes, West Indies	13	814	1,166	
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	47	
Barl, Italy	—	—	225	
Beira, E. Africa	—	220	22	
Beirut, Syria	—	128	414	
Belfast, Ireland	—	55	95	
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	—	124	
Bergen, Norway	—	765	660	
Bisceglie, Italy	—	—	75	
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	5	
Bombay, India	—	7	—	
Bordeaux, France	—	100	2,658	
Braila, Roumania	—	490	1,055	
Bremen, Germany	—	150	405	
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	—	60	
Brisbane, Australia	—	—	10	
Bristol, England	—	—	—	75
Buenos Ayres, A. R.	—	11,202	10,728	
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	—	125
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	33	20
Cairo, Egypt	—	246	437	
Callao, Peru	—	362	23	
Calcutta, India	—	—	5	236
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,529	1,604	
Cardenas, Cuba	—	18	6	
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	10	35
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	4	7
Carupano, Venezuela	4	8	26	
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	7	663	539	
Christiansand, Norway	—	3,319	1,902	
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	—	105
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	178	405
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	67	130
Colon, Panama	45	2,268	1,177	
Constantinople, Turkey	75	7,401	31,793	
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,435	1,734	
Corinto, Nicaragua	19	48	60	
Cork, Ireland	—	400	—	
Cristobal, Panama	—	31	6	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	41	43	
Dantzig, Germany	—	430	400	
Dedagatch, Turkey	—	625	1,846	
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	—	637	322
Demerara, Br. Guiana	36	2,104	2,310	
Dominica, W. I.	—	160	—	
Drontheim, Norway	—	510	275	
Dublin, Ireland	—	6,599	3,151	
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	25	
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	41	
Dunkirk, France	—	600	180	
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	184	
Flume, Austria	—	—	225	
Fremantle, Australia	—	28	—	
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,367	6,461	
Genoa, Italy	275	14,903	46,818	
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	—	10	
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7	
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	175	410
Glasgow, Scotland	100	3,440	3,460	
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,400	700	
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	11	
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	3,379	2,054	
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	127	
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	—	24	
Hamburg, Germany	751	6,231	11,052	
Hango, Russia	—	—	20	
Havana, Cuba	60	2,917	1,937	
Havre, France	—	3,952	11,712	
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	20	
Hull, England	—	900	460	
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	7	
Iquique, Chile	—	406	—	
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—	
Jamaica, W. I.	—	125	—	
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	225	
Kingston, W. I.	31	2,912	2,916	
Kobe, Japan	—	—	25	
Konigsberg, Germany	—	—	50	
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,200	6,399	

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La Guaira, Venezuela	—	17	249
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	5
Leghorn, Italy	4,588	17,746	—
Liverpool, England	9,877	6,279	—
London, England	25	11,534	8,125
Macoria, San Domingo	—	144	405
Malmo, Sweden	—	230	155
Malta, Island of	50	2,346	3,829
Mannos, Brazil	—	6	—
Manchester, England	4,055	1,595	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	265	68
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	59	304
Marseilles, France	—	6,240	39,950
Martinique, W. I.	—	3,431	4,363
Matanzas, W. I.	—	147	102
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	24
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	11	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	111	268
Messina, Sicily	—	—	105
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	38	—
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	308	206
Montevideo, Uruguay	150	7,144	6,079
Naples, Italy	—	2,990	8,597
Newcastle, England	—	—	25
Nipe, Cuba	—	9	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	35	81
Oran, Algeria	—	453	1,201
Palermo, Sicily	—	—	975
Panama, Panama	—	—	66
Panama, Asia	—	28	118
Para, Brazil	—	448	64
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	12	—
Parangana, Brazil	—	—	38
Patras, Greece	—	—	200
Pernambuco, Brazil	28	390	953
Phillipville, Algeria	—	—	150
Piræus, Greece	—	—	134
Point a Pitre, W. I.	—	—	249
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	72	69
Port au Prince, W. I.	9	132	153
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	54	87
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	73	140
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	483	353
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	9	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	12	66
Port of Spala, W. I.	—	20	20
Port Said, Egypt	—	174	759
Progreso, Mexico	—	153	128
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	453	1,846	1,274
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	82	—
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,100	5,299
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	38	3,897	5,162
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	262	266
Rotterdam, Holland	250	30,030	32,463
St. Croix, W. I.	—	10	4
St. Johns, N. F.	—	50	82
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	390	263
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	—	128
St. Martin, W. I.	—	—	105
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	35	92
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,121	5,272
Samana, San Dom.	—	—	156
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	82	165
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,300	740
San Jose, C. R.	—	—	17
Santiago, Cuba	—	549	529
Santos, Brazil	—	433	109
Savannah, Colombia	—	21	4
Sfax, Tunisia	—	—	47
Shanghai, China	—	—	10
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	41	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	939	1,438
Sousa, Tunisia	—	—	450
Southampton, England	100	1,460	849
Stavanger, Norway	—	10	—
Stettin, Germany	—	150	2,725
Stockholm, Sweden	—	427	150
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	20	8
Sydney, Australia	41	219	48
Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	200
Tampico, Mexico	—	250	142
Tonaberg, Norway	—	250	—
Trieste, Austria	—	859	10,861
Trinidad, Island of	14	375	410
Trondhjem, Norway	—	50	—
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	2,105
Valparaiso, Chile	—	4,006	3,893
Varna, Bulgaria	—	35	—
Venice, Italy	—	8,000	67,597
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	476	671
Wellington, New Zealand	3	34	183
Yokohama, Japan	—	10	18

Total 2,750 221,200 427,888

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	550	9,131
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	508	950
Bordeaux, France	—	25	445
Bremen, Germany	—	235	6,570
Christiania, Norway	—	6,215	5,152
Colon, Panama	—	21	219
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	550	4,700
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	65
Genoa, Italy	—	25	1,300
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,635	3,154
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	600	417
Hamburg, Germany	50	4,056	41,691
Havana, Cuba	—	267	2,832
Hayre, France	—	502	7,219
Liverpool, England	250	1,580	17,357
London, England	1,800	5,120	17,276
Manchester, England	—	130	4,600
Marseilles, France	—	250	25,791
Naples, Italy	—	100	575
Odessa, Russia	—	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	—	28,967	85,681
Santiago, Cuba	—	—	50
Stavanger, Norway	—	535	296
Trieste, Austria	—	—	6,570
Venice, Italy	—	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	789
Total	2,100	52,371	243,737

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Canada	—	20,195	21,988
Hamburg, Germany	—	175	—
Liverpool, England	—	15	20
Mexico (including overland)	141	49,775	96,704
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	2,823
Total	141	70,210	121,537

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,750	221,200	427,888
From New Orleans	2,100	52,371	243,737
From Galveston	—	13,197	38,090
From Baltimore	—	4,410	3,754
From Philadelphia	—	104	1,177
From Savannah	—	47,587	57,538
From Newport News	—	6,050	10,950
From Norfolk	—	8,024	7,725
From all other ports	141	70,210	121,537
Total	4,991	423,232	912,405

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 30.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal; no interest in new crop. Meal neglected, no trading. Hulls almost exhausted, good demand.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 30.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 54½c.; no trading. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull, nominally \$27 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$9.50@9.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 30.—Sales of remnant lots of crude cottonseed oil this week at 53@54c. for Valley; off summer yellow, 53@54c., loose, New Orleans; stocks of all grades light. Meal weak and depressed at \$28.50 long ton, ship's side. Cake nominal; stocks of both cake and meal fairly large. Hulls strong at \$10 loose, \$12.25 sacked.

CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 30.—Market is exceedingly dull; prices nominally steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 80 marks; choice butter oil, 85 marks; choice summer white, 86 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 30.—Business is at a complete standstill, with nominal prices. Quotations: Choice summer white, 49¼ florins; prime summer yellow, 47½ florins; choice butter oil, 49 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 30.—Market is nominal. Quotations: Off oil, 91 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 30.—Prices nominally steady, with hardly any trading. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 97 francs; Prime winter yellow, 100¼ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 30.—Market very quiet, with prices steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 38½s.

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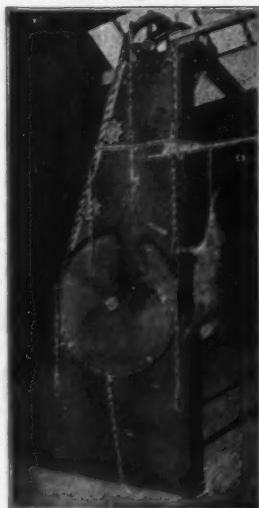
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FOR SMALL PACKERS
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Supply Original **SIBERIAN** and **RUSSIAN SHEEP CASINGS** of Highest Quality
All kinds of **AMERICAN BEEF AND HOG CASINGS** always bought.
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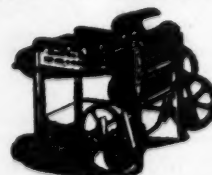
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Champion Fat Cutting Machine

Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces cracking cake 6 per cent. Made only by
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.
888 to 848 N. Holliday St.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago Markets.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues quiet, but some small scattering lots have been sold of late at unchanged prices, and the market does not show any further weakness in a quotable way. The packers claim that the receipts of native cattle will fall off this week and next, and that there will not be enough short-haired hides to supply the demand after trade gets started, and they are therefore hopeful that this will afford an outlet for their longer-haired hides, of which they have large accumulations on hand. The large buyers of sole leather hides are still keeping out of the market, and are not displaying any apparent interest in the situation. The severe break in the stock market this week may have some sympathetic effect on hides in causing some buyers to hesitate still further as regards taking on supplies even at present prices. Native steers are in some request, but no further trading is reported. The market is considered steady on the basis of 14½¢ for July and 14¢ for May-June salting with last small transactions on this basis. There is practically no demand for long and medium-haired hides, and there is no telling what prices could be secured for January, February, March and April salting. Spring native steers are quiet, and such activity as has developed in these of late has been confined to the East. The Chicago packers have not sold any of these this year, and one of them has over 5,000 of last half of 1909 salting on hand which they are now offering at 17¢, and which they could have sold at 19¢ early this year. Another packer at an outside point also has 1909 spreadies unsold. The supply of foreign spready steers that has been shipped to this country during a year past has been large. Texas steers are quiet and mostly held at 14¢ for heavies, 13¢ for lights and 12¢ for extremes. Some small sales of lights were made at 13¢, as previously noted, and it is reported that some June heavy Texas have been offered down to 13½¢, but this is not confirmed. Butt brands are easy along with all other kinds of branded hides. One sale has been made of 3,000 of June-July salting at 12½¢, f. o. b. Missouri River. Colorados last sold at 12½¢ for a couple of cars of May's, but the demand is limited, and some offerings of June salting at 12½¢ remain unsold and are apparently not wanted. Branded cows are dull and easy at 11@11½¢. June-July salting will not bring over 11½¢. Native cows are quiet. Last small sales of July light cows were at 12¢, and some offerings of April-May lights at 11½¢ are not taken. Heavy cows nominally range at 12@12½¢, as to salting, and no sales noted, and March, April and May are offered together at 12¢. Native bulls are nominal at 11@11½¢, as to salting, and branded bulls at 10@10½¢, with no sales.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is quiet again, and the slight increase in the call of late has not been followed up by any further trading of account. There is only a limited supply of late receipt short-haired hides, and these are the only kind that is wanted, and the accumulations of long and medium-haired stock are thoroughly neglected. The dealers are naturally most anxious to sell the old hides they have on hand, but brokers report that it is extremely difficult to even get bids on these. Buffs running 50 per cent. short-haired and half-seconds are not quotable now over 10½¢, and a few sales of these that were made up to 10½¢ have not been duplicated. Some buyers would probably give 10½¢ for buff running 75 per cent. short-haired and not over 30 per cent. seconds, and some recent bids were made at that price. The only sale reported is one of two cars of all No. 1 fall buff at 11½¢, which is ½¢ less than holders have been asking for these. Heavy cows are also quiet and nominal at a range of 10¼@10½¢ for

late receipts as to percentage of short-hair and seconds, etc. These continue somewhat firmer than buff. Extremes are quotable at 11@11½¢ for best late receipt lots and down to 10¢ for poor stock. Heavy steers are still quiet, and most dealers have some accumulations of these that are mostly long and medium haired, and prices are nominal at 11@11½¢ for such lots. Heavy bulls are quiet at 9½@10¢ for regular lots, though more is asked for special stock. Branded hides are quiet, but more is being asked for late receipts alone, as they are shorter haired. Ordinary countries range from 8½@9½¢, as to hair, etc., and small packers, 10@10½¢.

DRY HIDES.—Short trim are held all the way from 20@22¢, as to weights, etc.

HORSEHIDES are quiet, but held unchanged at \$3.70@3.80 for mixed lots.

CALFSKINS.—Although dealers have been talking slightly firmer of late the Western tanners have not raised their bids, and are not willing to pay over 15½@15¾¢ for Chicago cities, 15¼@15½¢ for outside cities, and 14¼@14½¢ for ordinary countries. Dealers are asking ¼¢ more than these figures for city skins, and countries are held at 14¼@15¢. Late sales of New York City calf were at no higher prices than the lowest made recently, and buyers claim to have bought these at 2½¢ under recent bottom rates. Light calf is quoted at \$1@1.05, and deacons at 80@85¢, and kips are quoted at 11@11½¢ for short-haired and 10@10½¢ for old stock.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market dull and easy. Packer shearlings range from 30@50¢, and spring lambs from 50@70¢, as to quality, etc. Country pelts, 75¢@\$1; clips, 10@20¢; shearlings, 25@35¢.

New York Markets.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues very quiet, and stocks are steadily accumulating. The largest operators still continue to show an utter lack of interest and are not reported to be even making low bids, but at a decline of ½¢ some outside buyers have taken on a few hides, and there are some negotiations in progress for more. Sales effected include 2,000 Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras at 21½¢ and about 1,400 Maracaibos at 21¢. These prices are ½¢ under previous sales. Some negotiations are reported in progress at 22½¢ for Orinocos, but no sales of these have been reported consummated as yet. It is learned that the 1,666 Truxillos that have been on the market for a long time past were finally sold several days ago, but the prices secured for them is not divulged. It is reported, however, that these hides were taken for export to Europe on a flat basis, and it is safe to say that the terms of the sale were low as the hides were not wanted by any of the domestic buyers. Brokers' circulars quote Truxillos at 20½¢, as against 21@21½¢ last week. River Plate hides are unchanged, and no further sales are reported.

WEST SALTED HIDES.—The market at the River Plate is quiet, and as no cables have been received here it is believed that no sale was made this week of the Sansinena frigorifico steers and cows. Some mail advices from Europe state that some large quantities of Matadero steers and cows were sold there about a week or ten days ago consisting of April, May and June salting at different prices, according to the different lots. It is reported that German tanners were the buyers. About 100,000 of these Matadero hides were offered here awhile ago, but the best bids obtainable from American tanners were so low that they were not sold. Some reports are that more than the 100,000 offered here were sold in Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market continues quiet and no further sales are reported. The packers here have missed numerous chances to make sales by trying to get

small fractional advances over bids that have been made by local tanners, and after the latter have made their purchases in the West on their terms the packers here come back and want to try and sell.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides is very dull, and the tendency of prices is weak again. Some dealers who were able to secure slight advances on late salting hides early in the week are doubtful now of being able to do as well. At the same time the supplies of late receipt short-haired hides are very moderate, owing to the small kill of late, and dealers who have no old long-haired hides on hand are not worrying so much regarding the market. The continued slump in Wall Street is having a bad effect, and is scaring off such tanners as were showing a disposition to buy a few hides. Prices are strictly nominal at around 10¼@10¾¢ selected for Pennsylvania and Ohio late receipt buff, but no further sales have been made, and last offerings of Ohio buff at 10¾¢ were not sold. There is still some export demand for both steer and bull hides. Old long-haired hides are as much neglected as ever, and buyers do not show any interest in these at any price. Calfskins are quiet and nominal. There are some reports that the sale of 20,000 New York City calfskins reported yesterday was a conditional transaction, and that the prices depend on whether rates on green skins by the pound are reduced tomorrow or not. Present indications are that the prices paid for New York City green skins to the butchers will remain unchanged. It is reported that a lot of about 10,000 Pennsylvania country calfskins sold, but the prices secured are not known.

Later Chicago Markets.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is extremely weak, and prices in some instances have broken wide open. A large block of light native cows (quantity not confirmed as yet) has been sold on a scale of prices ranging from 10½¢ to 10¾¢. These light cows sold consisted of salting to date and running back for several months, and may have included some January, February, March and April hides, but the exact months that were included in the transactions have not as yet been ascertained. Previous to these transactions in light native cows a sale was effected of 10,000 July and August branded cows at 11½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market has also weakened materially, and several cars of Northwestern 25-lb. and up cows have been sold by a large outside dealer at 9¾¢ selected Chicago freight. These hides were 75 per cent. short-haired and 75 per cent. No. 1's, and consisted of prime late receipt stock with no Southwesterns included.

Boston Hide Market.

Weakness in the West and the slump in security values has caused buyers to withdraw from the market, and some signs of improvement that were manifested earlier in the week have now faded away. Buffs are entirely nominal at 10@10½¢, and extremes from 10¾@11½¢, as to lots. Southern are again neglected and nominally weaker at 9@9½¢ for best sections.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

Can Cannon "come back," do you suppose?

S. & S. paid \$8.40 for three loads of Iowa steers this week.

Reno is no place for a minister's son. Just at present, anyhow.

Say! Don't ever go to making targets around the shot you made.

"Fly with me," has now all the earmarks of becoming absolutely literal.

The first sale of January ribs was made Thursday, June 24, at \$9.42½.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,900 net to the buyer.

Some of these Senators don't seem to know enough to beat it while the going is good.

The Cudahys seem to have a penchant for September provisions, especially lard and ribs.

W. H. T. looms up about as big as anything in the United States, if any one should casually inquire.

Yim Hill in his D. D. L. toga looks like a heavyweight Chinese laundryman, if his pictures can be relied upon.

The average weight of hogs keeps close up to 245 lbs., which is 22 lbs. heavier than during the same week last year.

Mrs. Nick Longworth complimented Collector Loeb by calling "pig" to him. Pigs are worth the money these days.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 25, averaged 9.64 cents per pound.

Commissioner of Public Works Mullaney is still keeping his staff on the hump. T. R. has nothing on B. J. as a strenuousity.

What about this so-called bribery bunch, anyhow? Are they as bad as painted, or are they not painted as bad as they are?

The health department's present slogan is "Down with the flies!" About time, also, the packing trade kept an eye on Mr. Fly too.

Jack London's prize fight reports read like a cross between an atheist's lecture, a socialist's speech and a J. Ham Lewis harangue.

Retail beef prices dropped from 1½ to 2 cents per pound during the week. The choicest beef, however, was not included in the drop.

GEORGE M. BRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
THE PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. H. T. seems to be getting a better hold on his job. Anyhow, he is getting a whole lot better "hand" from the great American public, of late.

Experts (some of them) look for much cheaper hogs in the near future. Bets are being freely made that September lard will reach 13½ cents or better.

Most of our sky-pilots look with favor on the coming Jeff-Johnson prize fight, because, they say, there is an elegant chance for two brutes getting a good wallop.

It would be well for the two or three men who are supposedly framing up a new party to let at least a couple or four more in on the scheme, if even only as mere voters.

Thomas E. Wilson's mare Highland Lassie added another championship, winning first in three classes, to her already long list last week at the South Country Club Horse Show.

Old man Pope—you remember him!—once remarked: "All my demurs but double his attacks." Now it is a ten-to-one shot Mr. Pope was not on speaking terms with Judge Landis.

Any lady who can throw a stone at a hen, without breaking a window, or get off'n a street car properly, is eligible to join the suffragettes. Another qualification is sassing policemen.

One of the main causes of the increased cost of living is that the necessities of life cost more to the consumer than they did before this increased cost thing broke out of the smokehouse.

Get out your old technicalities and dust 'em off good; T. R. is here and you don't know how soon you may need them, for he'll have to start something, as usual, even if he never does finish it.

Bung guts are worth money to the packer and sausage maker, and to 99.9 per cent. of the population of the United States they

are invaluable. Say, you! Size this up right and save doctors' bills.

The "trust buster" who hasn't as yet busted anything is framing up a new plan of attack on the packers. This time he aims to indict individuals. The new performance opens July 14.

You don't seem to amount to much, said Boggs to Joggs; you've been everything but a success at anything. Oh, very well! said Joggs, let it go at that, but I have never broken into the Senate or the penitentiary.

It would seem to be an exceedingly difficult matter to frame up a true bill that would stick without substantial facts to work on. Facts never seem to bother government lawyers, however. They don't need 'em in their business.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger and G. F. Sulzberger attended a dinner given by the S. & S. Club at the Transit House Thursday evening. President Sulzberger delivered an address, the kernel of which was "Here's to the co-worker!" Pretty sentiment.

There is one thing about our so-called "foremost citizen," he is readily understood, whether right or wrong, in the opinion of his critics. He calls a spade a spade, but what he will call that lawnmower of his when he gets to jousting around with it at Oyster Bay, is perhaps another matter.

New Version.

Mary had a little lamb,
And Willie had a dog,
But it was the young man
Peterkin who had the
Fine times, automobiles,
The box at the opera,
Friends, influence, the
Fine mansion in the
Fashionable quarter, servants
Tours of the world
And the fine fling all around,
For Peter had a hog.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES WOODENWARE, COOPERAGE, CORDAGE CREAMERY SUPPLIES

GENERAL OFFICES

1822 to 1828 South Clark Street

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Are You Still Using Old Fashioned Methods?

THROW THEM OUT, SIR!

NEW METHODS MEAN NEW LIFE AND MORE BUSINESS

Place your new slicing machine near the center of your store and make the counter attractive with glass or tile furnishings.

Buy your Dried Beef in the whole piece and do your slicing as you sell.

You can then give your patrons full weight 16 oz.—all meat and they will be better pleased with the quality because the Dried Beef is freshly sliced.

Supreme Dried Beef in bulk is prepared especially for the slicing machine—smoked a rich flavor—air dried—not too hard.

Send us a sample order. We will ship from 50 lbs. up.

Prices quoted on request

MORRIS & COMPANY
CHICAGO

TANKWATER

Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

ZAREMBA CO.

ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO

DEE-LIGHTED!

We will be to send you our Mid-week Letter on the Lard, Provision, Grain and Stock Situation—Free.

All we want is your address. Send it to-day.

L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.

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CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
139 Exchange Bldg. U. S. Yards
CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 20.....	20,388	2,471	23,150	8,567
Tuesday, June 21.....	4,374	3,878	13,004	13,293
Wednesday, June 22.....	23,984	3,369	34,283	15,894
Thursday, June 23.....	6,953	2,022	23,898	10,363
Friday, June 24.....	2,219	400	11,557	6,455
Saturday, June 25.....	941	115	6,744	1,719
Total last week.....	58,850	12,235	115,545	56,291
Previous week.....	58,289	14,221	120,475	100,929
Cor. week, 1909.....	38,453	9,772	113,250	64,756
Cor. week, 1908.....	45,395	9,301	124,455	81,402

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 20.....	5,045	10	2,900
Tuesday, June 21.....	2,067	85	1,405
Wednesday, June 22.....	5,075	106	2,440
Thursday, June 23.....	5,230	21	4,578
Friday, June 24.....	3,235	23	1,798
Saturday, June 25.....	723	...	876
Total last week.....	21,384	245	13,506
Previous week.....	20,840	424	16,782
Cor. week, 1909.....	16,309	388	28,775
Cor. week, 1908.....	20,962	442	33,972

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 25, 1910.....	1,297,604	2,727,302	1,521,806
Same period, 1909.....	1,244,524	3,744,020	1,589,007

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 25, 1910.....	447,000
Week previous.....	449,000
Year ago.....	398,000
Two years ago.....	491,000
Year to June 25, 1910.....	9,941,000
Same period, 1909.....	12,820,000
Same period, 1908.....	15,053,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 25, 1910.....	172,300	343,100	137,800
Week ago.....	167,900	320,600	197,300
Year ago.....	106,500	210,900	141,900
Two years ago.....	112,400	371,900	167,500

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 25, 1910:	
Armour & Co.....	24,000
Swift & Co.....	19,100
S. & S. Co.....	11,400
Morris & Co.....	7,100
Anglo-American.....	4,900
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,700
Hammoud.....	5,900
Western P. Co.....	5,100
Boore & Co.....	2,800
Roberts & Oake.....	3,200
Others.....	16,200

Totals.....	104,400
Previous week.....	108,100
Same week, 1909.....	87,300
Same week, 1908.....	100,900
Year to June 25, 1910.....	2,213,500
Same period, 1909.....	2,780,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week June 25, 1910.....	\$7.35	\$9.46	\$4.60	\$6.20
Last week.....	7.65	9.46	5.30	7.50
Year ago.....	6.50	7.69	4.65	7.00
Two years ago.....	6.90	6.07	4.50	5.75
Three years ago.....	5.20	5.93	5.15	6.30

CATTLE.

Good to choice heaves.....	\$7.55@8.75
Fair to good heaves.....	6.25@7.85
Common to fair heaves.....	5.25@6.25
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@7.75
Distillery steers.....	7.50@8.50
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.75@6.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.75
Inferior killers.....	3.75@4.75
Common to good cutters.....	3.60@4.00
Inferior to good cutters.....	2.50@3.00
Good beef heifers.....	5.00@6.25
Butcher bulls.....	5.00@6.25
Bologna bulls.....	4.50@5.00

Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Fair to good calves.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@8.50
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25
Feeding steers.....	4.50@5.50
Fed Texas steers.....	5.25@6.25
Fed Texas steers.....	5.00@7.75

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$9.35@9.50
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	9.45@9.55
Fair to good mixed.....	9.30@9.50
Common to good light mixed.....	9.35@9.55
Fair to fancy light.....	9.50@9.60
Heavy packing sows.....	9.00@9.25
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	9.25@9.75
Heavy boars.....	4.00@5.00
*Stags.....	9.50@10.00
Light-weight boars.....	5.00@6.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Feeding ewes.....	\$3.50@4.50
Clipped lambs.....	5.75@6.75
Clipped wethers.....	4.25@5.25
Clipped yearlings.....	5.00@5.75
Clipped ewes.....	3.75@4.50
Spring lambs.....	7.00@8.25
Feeding lambs.....	5.00@6.50
Grass yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Range lambs.....	6.50@7.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	\$23.37½	\$23.47½	\$23.35	\$23.40
September.....	22.57½	22.62½	22.50	22.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.42½	12.47½	12.42½	12.42½
September.....	12.40	12.47½	12.40	12.42½
November.....	11.85	11.87½	11.85	11.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.90	12.95	12.90	12.92½
September.....	12.50	12.52½	12.47½	12.47½
October.....	12.12½	12.15	12.12½	12.12½

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
July.....	23.30	23.65	23.30	23.65
September.....	22.45	22.55	22.40	22.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.40	12.42½	12.40	12.42½
September.....	12.35	12.42½	12.35	12.37½
November.....	11.82½	11.85	11.82½	11.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.77½	12.92½	12.77½	12.92½
September.....	12.40	12.47½	12.40	12.42½
October.....	12.12½	12.17½	12.12½	12.17½

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
July.....	23.60	23.80	23.60	23.60
September.....	22.45	22.47½	22.25	22.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.35	12.37½	12.37½	12.37½
September.....	12.37½	12.37½	12.25	12.25
October.....	12.20	12.20	12.12½	12.12½
November.....	11.82½	11.85	11.75	11.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.85	12.87½	12.82½	12.82½
September.....	12.40	12.40	12.30	12.30
October.....	12.07½	12.07½	12.00	12.00

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
July.....	23.70	23.75	23.70	23.75
September.....	22.37½	22.50	22.37½	22.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.37½	12.37½	12.32½	12.32½
September.....	12.32½	12.37½	12.32½	12.37½
November.....	11.85	11.87½	11.85	11.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.85	12.92½	12.82½	12.82½
September.....	12.37½	12.40	12.35	12.40
October.....	12.00	12.07½	12.00	12.07½

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
July.....	23.50	23.80	23.65	23.70
September.....	22.52	22.55	22.45	22.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.37	12.37	12.25	12.27
September.....	12.42	12.42	12.30	12.32
November.....	11.90	11.90	11.82	11.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.92	12.92	12.90	12.90
September.....	12.42	12.42	12.35	12.37
October.....	12.07	12.07	12.02	12.02

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
July.....	24.00	24.37	23.90	24.37½
September.....	22.50	22.55	22.37½	22.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.22½	12.25	12.20	12.22½
September.....	12.30	12.32½	12.22½	12.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.92½	12.92½	12.80	12.82½
September.....	12.35	12.35	12.27½	12.30

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	12½@22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20@30
Native Pot Roasts.....	12½@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10@12½
Beef Stew.....	10@12½
Bonless Corned Briskets, Native.....	15
Corned Rumps, Native.....	15
Corned Ribs.....	10
Corned Flanks.....	10
Round Steaks.....	14@20
Round Roasts.....	14@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	14@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½@14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10
Rollad Roast.....	15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15@18
Legs, fancy.....	20@22
Stew.....	12½@15
Shoulders.....	15
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	28
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15

Mutton.

Legs.....	@14
Stew.....	@18
Shoulders.....	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	@11
Fore Quarters.....	@11
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@18

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	@15
Pork Chops.....	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	@14
Pork Tenderloins.....	@28
Pork Butts.....	@14
Spare Ribs.....	@10
Hocks.....	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	@10
Leaf Lard.....	@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	@16
Fore Quarters.....	@14
Legs.....	@16
Breasts.....	@10
Shoulders.....	@14
Cutlets.....	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 9
Tallow.....	@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.....	@ \$1.15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@ 15½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	@ 65

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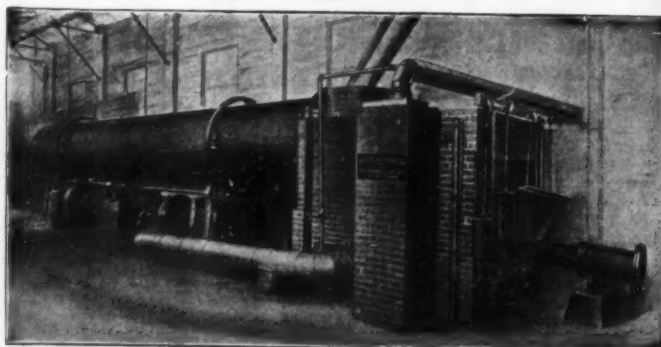
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium	11 @ 11 1/4
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cows	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/4 @ 14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	10 @ 10 1/4

Beef Cuts.

Cow chucks	7 @ 8
Steer chucks	8 1/2 @ 9
Boneless Chucks	9 @ 9 1/4
Medium Plates	7 @ 7 1/4
Steer Plates	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cow Rounds	11 @ 12
Steer Rounds	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cow Loins	12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 @ 13
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25 @ 26
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 23
Strip Loins	9 @ 9 1/4
Sirloin Butts	11 @ 13
Shoulder Clods	10 @ 11
Rump Butts	10 @ 11 1/4
Trimblings	8 @ 8 1/2
Shank	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	14 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 1/2 @ 15
Loins Ends, steer, native	13 @ 14
Loins Ends, cow	11 @ 12
Hanging Tenderloins	9 @ 9 1/2
Flank Steak	9 @ 9 1/2
Hind Shanks	4 @ 4 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	5 @ 5 1/2
Hearts	6 1/2 @ 7
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	18 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Brains	5 @ 5 1/2
Kidneys, each	5 1/2 @ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9 @ 9 1/2
Light Carcass	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Carcass	13 @ 14
Good Saddles	15 @ 16
Medium Racks	11 @ 12
Good Racks	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	30 @ 32
Plucks	25 @ 26
Heads, each	18 @ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	12 @ 13
Good Caul	13 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Saddles, Caul	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	12 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @ 6 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 5 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 @ 12
Good Sheep	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Medium Saddles	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	13 @ 14
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Good Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs	14 @ 15
Mutton Loins	11 @ 12
Mutton Stew	7 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 9

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Pork Loins	13 @ 14
Leaf Lard	12 @ 13
Tenderloins	22 @ 23
Spare Ribs	7 @ 8
Butts	12 @ 13
Hocks	8 @ 8 1/2
Trimblings	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tails	5 @ 5 1/2
Snouts	4 1/2 @ 5
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	7 @ 8
Blade Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat	8 @ 8 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	12 @ 13
Pork Hearts, each	5 1/2 @ 6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Slip Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	4 @ 4 1/2
Backfat	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hams	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Calas	12 @ 13
Bellies	20 @ 21
Shoulders	12 @ 13

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 @ 9 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Choice Bologna	10 @ 10 1/2
Viennas	11 @ 11 1/2

Frankfurters	11 @ 11 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	9 1/2 @ 10
Tongue	13 @ 14
White Tongue	13 @ 14
Minced Sausage	12 @ 13
Prepared Sausage	14 @ 15
New England Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	14 @ 15
Special Compressed Ham	14 @ 15
Berliner Sausage	13 @ 14
Boneless Butts in casings	22 @ 23
Oxford Butts in casings	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Polish Sausage	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Garlic Sausage	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Smoked Sausage	13 @ 14
Farm Sausage	15 @ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 @ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @ 13
Special Prepared Sausage	13 @ 14
Boneless Pigs' Feet	9 @ 9 1/2
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 9 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	25 @ 26
German Salami, Medium Dry	22 @ 23
Italian Salami	26 @ 27
Holsteiner	16 @ 17
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 13
Farmer	18 @ 19
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	20 @ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$6.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.50
Bologna, 1-50	5.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$11.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	\$2.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.15
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.30
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	28.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	—
Plate Beef	—
Prime Mess Beef	—
Extra Mess Beef	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	—
Mess Pork	24.50 @ 25.00
Clear Fat Backs	25.00 @ 25.50
Family Back Pork	28.00 @ 28.50
Bean Pork	21.50 @ 22.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Pure lard	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, compound	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., barrels	69 @ 70
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Regular Plates	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	12 @ 13
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Skinless Hams	10 @ 11
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	27 @ 28
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Sides	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	24 @ 25
Smoked Boiled Hams	19 @ 20
Boiled Calas	26 @ 27
Cooked Loin Rolls	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15 @ 16
Export Rounds	21 @ 22
Middles, per set	13 @ 14
Beef bungs, per piece	15 @ 16
Beef weasands	8 @ 9
Beef bladders, medium	35 @ 36
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—
Hog casings, as packed	28 @ 29
Hog casings, free of salt	58 @ 59
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 14
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 9
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 91
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 81
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 71
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/2 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.70 @ 2.80
Hoof meal, per unit	2.25 @ 2.30
Concentrated tankage	2.57 1/2 @ 2.67 1/2
Ground tankage, 15%	2.57 1/2 @ 2.67 1/2
Ground tankage, 11%	2.57 1/2 @ 2.67 1/2
Ground tankage, 10%	2.57 1/2 @ 2.67 1/2
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @ 24.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	80c. @ 85c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per unit	27.00 @ 28.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. aver., per ton	85.00 @ 90.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	12.37 1/2 @ 12.50
Prime steam, loose	12.00 @ 12.10
Leaf	11.50 @ 11.60
Compound	9 1/2 @ 10
Neutral lard	13 1/4 @ 13 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/2 @ 12
Oleo No. 2	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
Mutton	11 @ 11 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	80 @ 87
Extra No. 1 lard oil	72 @ 73
No. 1 lard oil	64 @ 66
No. 2 lard oil	62 @ 64
Oleo oil, extra	11 @ 11 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2 @ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	69 @ 71
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	5 @ 5.50

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' prime	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 2	6 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "B"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
House	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	59 1/2 @ 59 3/4
P. S. Y., soap grade	59 @ 59 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn. 62 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 3

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	80 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	90 @ 95
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	—
White, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Salt—	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 29.

Seventy-five per cent. of the heavy receipts of steer cattle the past few weeks have been common to medium short-fed and "grassy" steers, many of which are selling \$1.25@1.50 per cwt. under the "high time." This week's market opened 15@25c. lower on account of another liberal supply on Monday, with the least decline on the best grades. Tuesday's trade ruled steady, and with only 12,000 cattle here today, which is half as many as we had a week ago, the market is ruling 10@15c. higher on cattle from 7½c. up and strong on the others. We expect best corn-fed steers to sell higher ultimately than they have sold thus far this season; also look for a recovery in the market on the medium and commoner grades, but it will take several weeks of light receipts to work off the surplus beef in the coolers. During May, June and July of last year most of the native steer cattle sold between \$6@7 per cwt. At present they are selling all the way from \$8.50 for "market-toppers" down to \$5 for cheap, common quality "killers." A few prime 1,350 to 1,550-lb. steers are selling from \$7.90@8.50; most of the well-fatted 1,250 to 1,350-lb. steers from \$7.25@7.50; medium to pretty good 1,100 to 1,225-lb. steers, \$6@6.75; plenty of short-fed and "grassy" 950 to 1,100-lb. steers, \$5.25@6, and light weight, cheap "killers" from \$4.75@5.25.

Our market on butcher stuff was lower on Monday, but the decline was regained today, and values show but little change from the close of last week. We look for a little upturn during the next four or five days, but it will be only temporary, and still lower prices will prevail a little later on.

The hog market suffered the least during the recent "big slide" in prices, indicating that hogs are considered well worth the money, and that the present level will be maintained for sometime to come. Today's trade closed 10c. higher, with the bulk of the medium and heavy weights selling \$9.20@9.30; light butchers, \$9.35, and good light, \$9.40@9.45.

There has been but little change in the sheep and lamb situation this week as compared with last week's close, the only variety attracting attention being choice, heavy spring lambs suitable to fill 4th of July orders. Common to medium lambs are hard to dispose of at any price. Looks as though the trade had settled down to rather a safe proposition, and prices will likely hold about steady with the present for some little time to come. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$4.40@4.65; heavy ewes, \$4@4.25; light ewes, \$4.25@4.40; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.50; good to choice spring lambs, \$7.50@8.25; poor to common springers, \$6@7; culls, \$5@5.50; bucks, \$3@3.50; fat range wethers, \$4.25@4.50; fat range yearlings, \$5@5.25; fat range spring lambs, \$7.65@8; feeding wethers, \$3.50@4; feeding yearlings, \$4.50@5; feeding lambs, \$6@6.50; stock ewes, \$4.25@4.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 28.

Bad meat trade in the East, full coolers in the packing houses and all the stock bear arguments have been brought out and clung to so effectively that very little advance in prices has been secured yesterday and today here over the bad close of last week. Veal calves are lower this week, 25 cents, more in some cases, best around \$7.50. Calf receipts are running behind this period a year ago, but cattle supply for June will be slightly greater than in June last year. Most of the beef steers this week sell at

\$6.25@8, cows \$2.75@5.25, heifers \$4.25@6, bulls \$3.25@4.75, a few choice bulls up to \$5.50.

Pretty good hog receipts this week are working the market lower, particularly heavy hogs, as packers do not relish the idea of taking chances on laying up too much stock, and cash demand for meats is said to be slim. The run today is 16,000 head, market 10 to 15 lower, light hogs up to \$9.35, medium weights \$9.25, and heavy hogs at \$9@9.15.

Sheep and lambs show a better action today, and prices are steady all around, spring lambs worth \$7.25@7.40 for best. Run is only 5,000 here today, entirely made up of natives. Texas will contribute sparingly for awhile yet, but until grass stuff comes from the Northwest, about the middle of August, natives will command the situation. Wethers are worth \$5 for best, ewes \$4.75, Texas mutton \$4.75, goats \$3.25, feeding wethers and breeding ewes around \$4.50.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	7,950	14,722	3,643
Fowler	2,036	1,315
S & S	4,977	10,010	1,718
Swift	6,961	11,003	6,608
Cudahy	4,690	8,523	3,903
Morris & Co.	6,145	7,592	2,707
Butchers	249	46	105
Total	33,008	51,896	19,999

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 29.

Cattle receipts this week are light, following the heavy decline in prices last week. A few consignments of choice to prime beefs sold at \$8@8.50; good to choice grades at \$7.25@7.75; majority of the supply of steers were common to medium grades at \$5.35@6.50. Prime heifers brought \$7.10@7.25; good to choice, \$5.75@6.50, and common to medium \$4.10@5.50. Cows topped at \$6, and the bulk brought \$4.40@5.65.

Although the hog run was moderate the market has been in poor condition, with prices lower since the opening day of the week. Good light hogs are commanding top prices, with heavy hogs selling from 15@25c. under the top. Best hogs today brought \$9.50, which is 15c. under the top last Saturday. The bulk is going at \$9.30@9.40.

The sheep and lamb trade shows a much better tone this week, and prices today will average fully a quarter higher than last week's close. Receipts were fairly good, about 13,500 head being marketed the first three days. Good Tennessee spring lambs are selling at \$8.25, with fair to good grades at \$7.50@7.90. Mutton sheep are bringing \$4.25@4.60, stockers \$3.50@4 and bucks mostly \$3.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, June 28.

There is usually a time just about when the season for corn-fed cattle is drawing to a close and the season for Western rangers is about to open that the market experiences a severe break. The break occurred last week and prices went off anywhere from 25 cents to \$1. The range on beef steers this week is from \$4.75@7.75, with the bulk of the fair to good grades around \$6.25@7. Cows

and heifers range from \$2.50@5.50, with the bulk of the butcher stock around \$3.75@5.

Hog prices held up reasonably well last week notwithstanding the heavy offerings. The hogs are coming very freely and the quality of the offerings continues very good, as a rule. With 12,500 hogs here today, the market was fully 15 cents lower. Tops brought \$9.15 as against \$9.50 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.90@9.10 as against \$9.35@9.45 a week ago.

Sheep values have been very irregular for some time, but the general demand has not been at all urgent and the trend of prices has been lower. Most grades of grassers are 50@75 cents lower than last week and trade is dull for all but the best. Lambs are quoted \$6.25@6.75; yearlings \$5@5.75; whethers \$3.90@4.50 and ewes \$3.50@4.40.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., June 28.

This week has started in with cattle supplies falling off sharply. The markets seem destined for light supplies of native cattle for a time, but the Southwest has begun marketing range stock and it will be but a few weeks before the Northwest will start its summer crop. Fat steers are selling at \$6.50@7.50, with a few higher; fat cows, \$4.60@5.25; fat heifers, \$5.25@6, with fancy grades higher.

Hogs are coming quite plentifully and the market is sharply lower. For the first time in many months the good grades of light weights are selling higher than the heavy and the large proportion of heavy suggests that the country has been feeding out more hogs than the trade has been looking for. On today's market the best hogs were sold at \$9.30 and the bulk at \$9.10@9.20.

The sheep market is lower than last week, but the trade seems to be working around to something like a reliable basis.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 27, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,717	—	2,681	30,776	8,320
Sixtieth street	2,418	20	7,770	120	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	8,531
Lehigh Valley	3,595	—	1,013	7,373	—
Central Union	3,220	—	—	14,300	—
Weehawken	65	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	74	133	28	4,700
Totals	12,015	94	11,597	52,597	21,551
Totals last week	10,781	88	12,410	55,093	24,382

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	916
Morris Beef Co., Cedric	—	—	806
Swift Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	1,030
Swift Beef Co., Minnetonka	—	—	580
Schwarzschild & S., Minnetonka ..	136	—	1,000
J. Shamburg & S., Minnetonka ..	135	—	—
Total exports	271	—	4,332
Total exports last week	41	20	4,037

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JUNE 27, 1910.

	Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	271	—	—	4,332
Boston	1,446	—	—	663
Baltimore	340	—	—	—
Philadelphia	406	—	—	—
Montreal	1,919	—	—	—
Exports to—				
London	2,034	—	—	3,850
Liverpool	1,140	—	—	1,145
Manchester	574	—	—	—
Bristol	634	—	—	—
Totals to all ports	4,382	—	—	4,095
Totals to all ports last week	3,568	20	—	4,037

M. K. PARKER & CO.

Tallow, Grease and All Packing House By-Products
GET OUR PRICES

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, July 1.—Market lifeless. Western steam, \$12.90; city steam, \$12.15; refined, Continent, \$13.10; South American, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compound, 9¼@9½c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 1.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 132s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 108s. 9d.; shoulders, 66s.; hams, short clear, 78s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 74s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 74s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 73s. 6d.; backs, 69s.; bellies, 74s. 6d. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 44s. 6d. Rosin, common, 13s. 3d. Lard, spot prime Western, 62s. 6d. American refined in pails, 63s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 53s. 6d.; colored, 53s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 61½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 9d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 27s. 4½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The provision market opened firm with good buying on the small receipts of hogs, light stocks and strength in corn.

Tallow.

The market was quiet at 6½c. for city.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market was quoted at 10½c. Lard stearine quiet at 15c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened dull and slightly lower, owing to the pressure of old oil in the South and a quiet demand.

Market is easy, 2 to 6 points decline. Spot, \$7.80@7.90. Sales, 7,700 bbls. Closing quotations: July, \$7.82@7.83; August, \$7.80@7.85; September, \$7.78@7.80; October, \$7.17@7.19; November, \$6.61@6.62; December, \$6.41@6.42; January, \$6.39@6.42; March, \$6.40@6.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 1.—Market slow at yesterday's close; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$9.10 @9.35; light weights, \$9.20@9.45; mixed and butcher's weights, \$9.05@9.45; heavies, \$8.75 @9.30; rough heavies, \$8.75@8.95; Yorkers, \$9.35@9.40; pigs, \$9.20@9.70. Cattle strong to 10c. higher; beefs, \$5.35@5.55; cows and heifers, \$2.80@7; Texas steers, \$4.25@6.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@5.75; Western, \$5.40@7.35. Sheep market strong; natives, \$2.75@4.85; Western, \$3.25@4.85; yearlings, \$5@6; lambs, \$4.75@8.40.

Kansas City, July 1.—Hog market slow, 5c. lower, \$8.85@9.30.

East Buffalo, July 1.—Hog market opened about steady; 4,000 on sale at \$9.60@9.70.

St. Louis, July 1.—Hogs steady, \$9.25@9.50.

Omaha, July 1.—Hogs slow, at \$8.85@9.15.

Indianapolis, July 1.—Hogs steady, at \$9.20@9.45.

Louisville, July 1.—Hogs, 10@15c. higher, at \$9.20@9.40.

Cleveland, July 1.—Hog market steady, at \$9.30@9.55.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 30.—Business in oleo oil and neutral lard is rather quiet, same as it is along the entire provision line, and the demand for neutral lard is exceptionally light. The demand from Europe for butter oil at the moment is small, but that article is held here very strong for summer delivery. There seems to be taking place at present a general readjustment in the prices of food stuffs, including provisions, and the value for the next few months of these goods will very much depend on the outturn of the growing crops. We are at present in the usual summer dullness, with very little to report about the market situations.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 29.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾@15¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 16¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 17c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 21c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 21c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17½c.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 25, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	37,475
Kansas City	33,008
Omaha	12,926
St. Joseph	12,352
Cudahy	408
Sioux City	3,020
South St. Paul	7,417
Indianapolis	3,991
New York and Jersey City	11,744
Fort Worth	14,984
Philadelphia	3,477
Pittsburg	8,760

HOGS.

Chicago	102,039
Kansas City	60,896
Omaha	53,294
St. Joseph	35,477
Cudahy	5,817

Sioux City	27,900
Ottumwa	11,589
Cedar Rapids	9,128
South St. Paul	14,893
Indianapolis	26,086
New York and Jersey City	21,551
Fort Worth	7,574
Philadelphia	3,171
Pittsburg	38,548

SHEEP.

Chicago	49,374
Kansas City	19,999
Omaha	13,727
St. Joseph	6,173
Cudahy	221
Sioux City	1,149
South St. Paul	2,634
Indianapolis	1,186
New York and Jersey City	32,597
Fort Worth	1,186
Philadelphia	10,034
Pittsburg	29,297

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	6,744	650
Kansas City	200	2,516	
Omaha	100	7,000	100
St. Louis	500	9,053	650
Fort Worth	100	700	1,600
Milwaukee		3,294	
Peoria		800	
Indianapolis	200	3,000	
Cincinnati	69	1,053	1,978
Pittsburg		3,500	
Cleveland		1,000	
E. Buffalo	550	4,000	2,200
New York	954	2,070	4,452

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

Chicago	23,000	34,171	17,000
Kansas City	7,000	4,926	8,000
Omaha	3,900	7,700	6,500
St. Louis	2,400	6,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,100	6,600	1,200
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	
St. Paul	2,000	3,500	500
Fort Worth	2,500	2,600	2,000
Milwaukee		670	
Peoria	100	700	
Indianapolis	180	1,987	
Cincinnati	3,100	6,000	3,176
Pittsburg	750	2,500	
Cleveland	5,000	10,500	3,400
E. Buffalo	4,781	6,326	13,816
New York			

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1910.

Chicago	3,000	18,223	13,000
Kansas City	6,000	16,184	4,000
Omaha	3,000	11,000	7,500
St. Louis	3,000	8,404	4,500
St. Joseph	1,000	7,200	2,000
Sioux City	900	5,000	
St. Paul	1,200	3,800	800
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	2,000
Milwaukee		4,384	
Peoria		900	
Indianapolis	950	8,000	
Cincinnati	322	3,224	1,933
Pittsburg		200	
Cleveland	150	3,000	
E. Buffalo	650	1,600	400
New York	181	670	7,803

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1910.

Chicago	13,000	25,423	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,127	7,000
Omaha	2,300	7,500	5,000
St. Louis	4,200	14,685	4,500
St. Joseph	1,000	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	900	7,000	
St. Paul	600	3,000	400
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	500
Peoria		1,400	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati	773	4,494	4,827
Pittsburg		5,000	
E. Buffalo	500	3,700	1,400
New York	1,464	3,581	3,296

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1910.

Chicago	4,500	15,000	14,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	1,500	9,800	1,500
St. Louis	3,200	12,306	4,000
St. Joseph	1,200	6,500	2,500
Sioux City	400	5,000	300
St. Paul	400	2,900	300
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	200
Milwaukee		3,322	
Peoria		800	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Cincinnati		1,173	
Pittsburg		3,000	
E. Buffalo	375	4,000	200
New York	1,537	1,600	6,735

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1910.

Chicago	2,000	15,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	900	8,400	
St. Louis	1,200	6,558	3,000
St. Joseph	800	4,500	3,000
Sioux City	400	7,000	
Fort Worth	1,000	800	200
St. Paul	600	8,000	200
Indianapolis		4,000	
Cleveland		1,500	

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING BY A BUTCHER.

Butchers who handle government inspected meats have a splendid sale-pushing advantage over those who handle meats bearing no inspection legend. There are many ways of pushing this feature and many of these methods have been described and illustrated in the National Provisioner during the past year.

A Western butcher has been doing some effective newspaper advertising in the form of an alphabet with rhymes to follow the letter employed. One of these advertisements is reproduced herewith. While the meter may be a trifle off, the idea is good and the results have followed. It is a long stride forward in the campaign which The National Provisioner has been conducting toward urging the butcher to use his local newspaper and get up effective ads.

H

This is for Harris' Market and meat—
And Harris Meat Market stands for things good to eat.
For his meats at all time stands the government inspection.
Without any fault finding in the least detection.
You will find his meats tender, juicy and good,
And they meet all demands of the law of Pure Food.
If you'll give him a call, as you go by tonight,
You'll find that his meats and his prices are right.

HARRIS MEAT MARKET.
Choice Western Meats. BEN HARRIS, Prop.
'Phone 1005. South State Street.

MEAT MARKETS IN MEXICO.

A consular report from Mexico gives the following description of the new municipal meat markets opened by the city of Chihuahua, Mexico:

"The shops are built of brick, one story high and average eighteen feet long by twelve feet deep inside. The floors are made of eight-inch square colored tile embedded in cement. The equipment of each shop consists of a marble topped counter, set of racks and hooks for hanging meat, white enameled washstand and an electric fan. All windows are placed high in the wall and are barred and screened. The approximate cost per shop was \$1,000 and the average monthly rental is \$25. Several private individuals, convinced of the advantage of these shops, have built others identical in type and equipment, eight of which have already been opened to the public.

"The slaughter houses are subject to rigid inspection by municipal officers. Thirteen special wagons, owned by the city are used to supply all meat shops. They are two-wheeled covered wagons with closed back and front and are lined with galvanized sheet iron. The sanitary inspection of the meat shops is under the general charge of the health board, but the managers and inspectors of the slaughter houses and meat shops must inform the mayor of any irregularities they may find."

BUTCHERS MAY BUY PACKING PLANT.

It is reported that butchers and smaller dealers at Louisville, Ky., may buy the closed-down plant of the old Louisville Packing Co. and operate it as a co-operative establishment. The Cudahy interests own the property, and it is said an offer has been made them for it. Subscription lists are being circulated for stock in the proposed concern among butchers and small wholesalers.

DON'T PROCRASTINATE.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

Theft is something that every merchant must guard against in every possible manner, as a little thievery will take all the profits out of a valuable business. It is just as important to avoid the loss of time as to avoid the loss of merchandise or cash, and there is no greater time thief than the habit of putting off until tomorrow the task which can be accomplished today. When the morrow comes this task will seem to have grown and is something to be dreaded, when it is but a small matter if taken care of today, and then there is a different feeling about going to work in the morning when there is no unfinished task to take up. You feel ready to tackle the problems of the day as they make their appearance. It takes the slow drag out of business and introduces a quick-step in its place.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Greiner & Baldwin have succeeded to the meat business of Thomas Schliply at Pomeroy, Wash.

O. Jacobson has started a meat market at Twelfth and K streets, Tacoma, Wash.

Beidler Brothers have purchased the butcher shop of Fred Herren at Cottage Grove, Ore.

J. Hansen has purchased the P. W. Reyelt meat market at Salem, Ore.

W. A. Cannon has disposed of his meat market at Spokane, Wash., to J. A. McPheeters.

Anderson & Son have opened the New Public Market at Tacoma, Wash.

P. Burns & Company have purchased the meat business of L. & C. Morrow at Prince Rupert, B. C.

The Irondale meat market has opened for business at Irondale, Wash.

Charles Kirkpatrick has just opened a new butcher shop at Latah, Wash.

A. H. Rost has opened up a new meat market at 600 East Shiwasssee street, Lansing, Mich.

Mr. Beaumont has succeeded to the entire meat business of Beaumont & Christensen at Marquette, Mich.

Howry & Bay has purchased the butcher shop of Frank Loverick at Valleyford, Wash.

The Star Mercantile Company has built an addition to its store at Kiowa, Kan., and will add a butcher shop.

A. Garland is erecting a new brick building at Kiowa, Kan., and will occupy it with his butcher shop.

The Tucker Mercantile Company has opened its new meat and grocery business at Kiowa, Kan.

L. D. Speenburgh has closed his butcher shop at Belleville, Kan.

David Barrett has purchased the meat market of W. E. Hays at Osawatimie, Kan.

J. F. Martin has engaged in the meat business in the Heiber Building at Osawatimie, Kan.

John Griffiths has opened a meat market at Hartford, Kan.

The Elkhorn meat market has been moved into the grocery store of Miller & Wagner at Wagoner, Okla.

F. E. Brewster has engaged in the meat business at Cleveland, Okla.

Chambers & Driscoll have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Stillwater, Minn., by Roy Hooley.

E. V. Bullock has succeeded to the butcher shop of Bullock & Bullock at Los Angeles, Cal.

George Rhode has opened a meat market at Reading, Pa.

Frank May has opened a new meat market at Elmira, N. Y.

Wadsworth & Haug have engaged in the meat business at Lapeer, Mich.

C. Albon has purchased the butcher shop of D. Cameron at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Gildersleve Bros. have succeeded W. A. Gildersleve & Son in the meat business at Washtucna, Wash.

The meat market of F. Levenitch at Valleyford, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Marek & Weber have purchased the meat business of I. B. Harris at Colfax, Wash.

E. T. Jarman has opened up a new butcher shop at Haines, Ore.

Alexander & Hargis have succeeded to the meat business of Alexander & Elderkin at Mannaken, Mont.

Tash & Lindendorfer have disposed of their butcher shop at Dillon, Mont., to Burden, Main & Farris.

The Riverside Meat Company has begun business at Riversdale, Wash.

Slyder & Brillhart have purchased the meat market of Wm. Sunderbruch at Seattle, Wash.

The Union Meat Co. is opening a branch shop at Klamath Falls, Ore.

Duke Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Astoria, Ore.

M. C. Cassin has disposed of his interest in the Central Meat Market at Columbus, Neb., to his partner, Mr. Breen.

Plainview, Neb.—W. W. Ahrens has purchased the Weiler & Young meat market.

J. M. Meyers has sold out his butcher shop at Daykin, Neb., to Mr. Nichols, of Western.

George Reed has succeeded Morrow & Backes in the meat business at Arnold, Neb.

Elmwood, Neb.—Hoover & Bogenrief have sold out their butcher shop to Saxton & Wood.

A. B. Hamacher, of Axtell, Kas., has engaged in the meat business at Sabetha, Kas.

C. T. Butts has moved his meat market to Fredonia, Kas., from Fall River.

W. O. Mays has sold out his meat market at Pleasanton, Kas., to Amos Manchester.

T. J. Hutchins has purchased a half interest in the meat market of his uncle, W. D. Hutchins, at Carmen, Okla.

The Chas. Schaaf meat market at Kingfisher, Okla., has been purchased by Brown & Gould.

Ed. Thoroughgood has sold out his meat business at Los Angeles, Cal., to Burt C. Spears.

Frank Penna has disposed of his grocery and meat business at Tooele, Utah, to George White.

P. O. King has purchased the meat business of Riley & Dralle at Rosalia, Wash.

Chas. Balzer has purchased the business of the Peerless Meat & Grocery Company at Spokane, Wash.

G. Feil, a butcher at 494 Ninth avenue, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$783 and assets of \$323.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

On May 16, 1910, at Chicago, Ill., issued

AN INJUNCTION

Against the

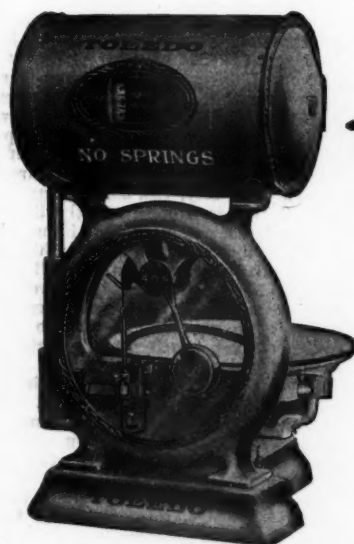
MONEYWEIGHT SCALE COMPANY

And All its Agents and Salesmen

Ordering them to stop selling Dayton Fan-shaped Scales, which the Court declared to infringe our patent.

This is Our Scale

Which they Imitated and Infringed



We also own the Foundation Patent on Platform Cylinder Scales like this

We claim this patent is also infringed by the Moneyweight Scale Company by its sale of **Dayton Barrel-shaped Platform Scales**, and having now established our exclusive right to the Fan-shaped Scale, we have filed suit in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, Ill., against the Moneyweight Scale Company for infringement of

our Cylinder Scale patent, by their sale of Dayton Barrel-shaped Platform Scales.

WARNING

All users of such scales are hereby notified that our attorneys will bring such suits in the United States Courts against the Makers, Sellers or Users of such scales as may be necessary to protect us against the infringement of said patent.

Do Not Involve Yourself in Costly Litigation

TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO.

Makers of Honest Scales

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

New York Section

J. A. Howard, general manager of the S. & S. Company, was in Chicago this week.

General Superintendent Fred Cowin of the National Packing Company was in New York this week.

A branch of Richard Webber's Packing House was opened in Mt. Vernon on Tuesday last.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 25 averaged 9.91 cents per pound.

J. A. Hamilton, assistant to superintendent Edwards at Swift & Company's New York headquarters, is spending his vacation in the Catskills.

Jacob Riger, for many years in the provision business in this city, died on Thursday at his home, 245 West 128th street, in his seventy-seventh year.

General Superintendent G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district went to Chicago this week, leaving T. C. Sullivan in charge of the New York territory in his absence.

At the special session of the New York legislature this week Assemblyman Lansing re-introduced his bills for licensing abattoirs and butcher shops, which failed at the regular session.

The annual outing and games of the New York Veal & Mutton Company employees occur next Saturday, July 9, at Donnelly's, College Point, L. I. There will be a big time and two big feeds.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company opened its fine new branch house on Brook avenue, the Bronx, this week. This completes the handsomest row of wholesale meat houses in the city.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, returned this week from his Western trip, during which he addressed the

members of the S. & S. Club of Chicago at their dinner there last week.

Friends of the genial Fred T. Fuller, of Chicago, vice-president of the National Packing Company, expressed sympathy with him this week over his auto accident of a few days ago, in which he suffered a broken rib.

The Cottonseed Oil Association of the New York Produce Exchange had a shore dinner at Reisenweber's place at Brighton Beach on Thursday evening of this week. The party went from the Exchange to the beach in automobiles and had a merry time.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 25, 1910, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 18,258 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,800 lbs.; total, 25,058 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 21,733 lbs.; Brooklyn, 280 lbs.; total, 22,013 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 6,166 lbs.; Brooklyn, 466 lbs.; total, 6,582 lbs.

A jury in the Supreme Court last week decided in favor of the Harrison Street Cold Storage Company in a suit brought by the Fish and Game Commissioners to recover penalties of \$150,000 for alleged violation of the game laws. Last September boxes labelled "fowl" and "poultry," but which contained partridges, snipe and other game birds, were seized in the defendant's warehouse. It was contended that the company had no knowledge of the real nature of the game in the boxes.

Mrs. Anna Pastor, president of the Progressive Women of the Bronx, has announced that the organization had decided to start a co-operative kosher butcher shop in the Bronx to fight kosher retailers. Every member of the society had subscribed \$1 at a meeting held in the Claremont Casino on Thursday night, and Mrs. Pastor added that since their object had been made public the kosher butchers had posted notices that the price of meat had been reduced. She said that would not alter the plans of the organization.

NET WEIGHTS IN THE NEW YORK MEAT TRADE

The new chief of the New York City Bureau of Weights and Measures held a hearing this week on the question of wooden spreaders in lamb carcasses, and the wrappings on hams and bacon, as violations of the net weight regulations. Chief Driscoll had begun a crusade against retailers for alleged violations, and the latter had complained that it was not their fault, but that of the packer and wholesaler.

The hearing was largely attended by the trade, both wholesale and retail. A number of retailers were heard who claimed allowance should be made by wholesalers for the spreaders or "backsets." President F. P. Burck, of the Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers, favored an allowance of a pound a carcass. He explained, however, that backsets were used only in "caul-dressed" lambs, and gave it as his opinion that the plain or "hog-dressed" carcasses were better every way. But customers had become used to seeing the caul fat and demanded it on the carcass, hence the necessity for caul-dressed lambs and the use of spreaders.

Joseph Schloss, a leading West Side retail butcher and member of the Board of Aldermen, said the use of the skewers was a practical custom, but should be regulated. He referred to the problems to be faced in the matter, namely, that some of the lambs were shipped from the West, that people favor

the caul fat dressing, and that not all of the trade was in the carcass, many pieces being sold. He said an allowance should be made when the caul fat dressing was used. He also brought up the question of lambs coming here in inter-State commerce and asked what law controlled.

The slaughterers were represented by W. H. Noyes, vice-president of Swift & Company of New York, who made a statement in which he covered the whole question. He showed why spreaders were used at all, and that butchers paid an average of a cent a pound less for carcasses containing the spreaders than for plain-dressed carcasses, thus more than making up for any possible loss on the weight of the wooden sticks. He said in part:

Statement of W. H. Noyes for Slaughterers.

"I am sorry, Mr. Commissioner, that any retail butcher has declined to come here and testify for fear of enmity of the wholesalers. Representing every slaughterer in the city of New York I say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not one of my colleagues who would take any exception to a retail butcher coming here and having his say. All we ask is correct statement, and we realize that if there are abuses in the matter of weights and measures this department is the proper place to adjust them. I want every retailer in this room to feel that we are anxious to hear his testimony, and

he may feel absolutely sure that he is not incurring the enmity of the wholesaler.

"Representing all the small stock slaughterers of Greater New York, I desire, first of all, to call your attention to the figures submitted by you at the hearing on June 7.

"At that time you stated that the total number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in New York City during 1909 was 1,567,099, which figures, I think, are approximately correct. You figure that all of these sheep and lambs were dressed with back sticks averaging 6 oz. per set, and that there was sold to the butchers during the year 1909 587,662 lbs. of back sticks at an average price of 16c. per pound.

"I have made careful inquiry among the slaughterers of New York, with the view of ascertaining about what percentage of the total kill was sheep and what percentage was lambs. As some of the slaughterers do not keep a separate record of the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered, it is not possible to give you absolutely correct figures, but a very conservative estimate would be that 20 per cent., or 313,000, of the total kill was sheep in which no backsets were used.

"This leaves us a total kill of 1,253,680 lambs, and a very conservative estimate shows that at least 40 per cent., or 501,472, of the lambs killed were dressed without backsets, or, in other words, to use a trade term, were "hog dressed," leaving a balance of 752,208 lambs dressed with backsets. Of this amount at least 20 per cent., or 150,441, were cut and sold to the trade in pieces (without any backsets), bringing the number of lambs that actually found their way into the markets (with backsets) down to approximately 600,000 head.

"Using your figures of 6 oz. average per set of back sticks, we find that about 225,000 pounds of backsets were sold, and, figuring same at an average of 12½c. per pound, would equal \$28,125.

"You stated that the average price realized by the slaughterers for sheep and lambs in 1909 was 16c. per pound. As nearly as can be learned, during the short time I have had to prepare this data, the general average of all lambs slaughtered in Greater New York during the year 1909 was 12½c. per pound.

"In regard to the slaughtering of calves, there are two ways in which they are dressed in New York City, viz., hog and caul. A hog-dressed calf is dressed exactly like a hog-dressed lamb, excepting that it has the skin on. A caul-dressed calf has the hindquarters and shanks skinned down, as well as a portion of the breast, and they are hung on wooden gambrels to spread them. These gambrels are never weighed up to the trade, consequently no back sticks or sets are sold with calves.

"The custom of dressing lambs in this city with caul dates back beyond the recollection of any butcher in this room, and so far as we can learn it has been customary to dress lambs with backsets in this city for many, many years.

"In this connection, it is quite important that I call your attention to the fact that lambs sold with backsets in are sold cheaper than hog-dressed lambs, and the difference ranges from ½c. to 1½c. per pound. As an illustration, I will cite the average price of hog-dressed lambs sold by one of the slaughterers last week as 14.44 cents, against an average on backset lambs of 12.83 cents. In other words, the backset lambs were sold for \$1.61 per cwt. less than the hog-dressed lambs.

"This differential in price a great deal more than offsets the weight of the backsets. It has been, as I previously stated, the custom to dress lambs with backsets for many years, and were it not a custom which it seems hard to depart from, I believe that the wholesaler would be better off today if he dressed all his lambs hog style without backsets, for the reason that the prices realized for hog-dressed lambs over and above the prices realized for caul-dressed lambs is conclusive proof that it would be to the interest of the wholesaler to 'hog' his lambs instead of 'cauling' them, but we could not do this,

